Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,944.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
29th Jany.	ARABIA	7903	......	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th ,,	DELHI	8090	......	...
19th ,,	MANTUA	10885	......	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
* 23rd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th ,,	INDIA	791	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd ,,	MANTUA	10885	......	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 548,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Forestl	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Forestl	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Forestl	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about,
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Belnara	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7583	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500*
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 ,, 750*
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 685*
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s. s. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 1st of March direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice,
Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
AUSTRIA	B. Cobol	7588	24th Feb. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 31st Jan.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 3rd Feb.	9 a. m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 4th Feb.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Feb., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 31st Jan. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about the 29th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

28th January, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	3th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. ,,
DJEMNA	5,685	Boulat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Baridon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Baridon	25th Feb. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C City of Manchester	5554	..	Feb. 1 1910
Croxteth Hall	5409	..	,, 8 ,,
*C City of Athens	5600	...	,, 18 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2 1910	...
†C City of York	7705	,, 22 ,,	Mar. 19 ,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 5 ,,	...
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 ,,
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 ,,	,, 21 ,,
†C City of Calcutta	7512	,, 25 ,,	,, 22 ,,
B Walton Hall	4931	,, 25 ,,	May 5 ,,
C City of Manchester	5554	...	,, 7 ,,
C Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	,, 31 ,,
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept.	10th Oct.
a C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	16th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single...	550	420
	Return...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.
POST BOX 249,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD.
PICKFORDS, LD.
SUTTON & CO.
} LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
Calcutta:	GRINDLAY & Co.
London:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
Branches:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

CAPITAL ....Rs. 25,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:—Bombay and Lyallpur.
LONDON Bankers:—Parrs Banks Ltd.

AGENCIES:—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10 and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.

The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.

Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."

THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE

For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India
Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.

This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechancial construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5 5.

Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"
ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.
25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager*.

ACHILLE BRIOSCHI & Co.,

MILAN—ITALY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1880.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED AT PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS OF THE WORLD.

BRIOSCHI'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.

This EFFERVESCENT CITRATE prevents gastric Acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a Tonic.

Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.

Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.

Never leave your houses without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.

It is taken in water, or mixed with Syrup, Essences, or Wines and also with coffee.

Annual Consumption, 150 tons. Price per tin, 12 Ans. only.

SOLE AGENTS,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
THE ITALIAN STORES, 105 MEDOWS STREET.

"15,000 MILES" WITHOUT A PUNCTURE

FINE RECORD OF A SET OF

DUNLOPS.

GEORGE F. MASON, Esq., M. Inst. N.A., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, wrote on 5th August, 1909, as follows:—

"I am sending you two covers, 810×100, half of a set of four Dunlops supplied to me three years ago. They have been in constant use, winter and summer, and run well over 15,000 miles, without trouble or a single puncture. . . . . The other two of the set are still on the car, and good enough from their appearance for another 1,000 miles at least.

As I said above, I have had no punctures during the whole three years . . . . . . I think their record is unique."

REDUCED IN PRICES
FROM 1ST JANUARY 1910.

WRITE FOR NEW ABRIDGED MOTOR TYRE LIST.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE Officer Commanding No. 79, Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, again gives notice that he WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by the N.-C. Officers and men of his Company.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioner will commence enquiry as to the VALIDITY of VOTES that have been objected to or challenged, on MONDAY, the 31st Instant, at 11 a. m. (Bombay Time). The parties challenging and the parties whose votes have been objected to and who have made applications to the Commissioner are requested to be present at the time specified above.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 28th January, 1910.

BOMBAY EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 5th February, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that entry CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 21st January, 1910.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

BOMBAY RACES.

7th Extra

GRAPHIEL'S SELECTIONS.—

10 *a. m.*, 12 *Noon, Race days only.*

RATES.

Rs. 15 the card, no guiding comments.

Rs. 30 the card, Winner and a Place Horse. Refund of Rs. 20 if 2 winners AT LEAST do not come off less Rs. 2 on each placed.

Rs. 50 the card, Winners and Place Horses. Certainties marked off, JUDICIOUS COMMENTS ON LIKELIHOOD OF OTHERS. Amendments on R. C. if any Refund of Rs. 30 if 3 Winners at least do not come off less Rs. 2 on each placed.

Office :—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, late a Conductor, Poona Mails, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, European.

FRANCIS XAVIER D'SOUZA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, a Butler.

CECIL DACRE MORE HOLBROOKE, late Captain, Royal Army Medical Corps, Poona, European.

SARAH, wife of Manasseh Jacob Manasseh, late of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant.

AMIBBI, widow of Sadik Set Haji Wahadna, late of Bombay, Suni Mahomedan Inhabitant.

EDOUARD BAUDE DE BUNNETAT, late of Bombay, Ex-teacher, Dadar School, European Inhabitant.

RALPH ARTHUR PENRHYN CLEMENTS, late Major General (of the South Wales Borderers), Quetta, European.

MICHAEL JOHN MULCAHY, late of Bombay, a Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipality, European.

JOHANN HEINRICH JUNGMANN, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

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Bombay, 29th January, 1910.

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PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Overture ... Ali Baba and The Forty Thieves. J. Strauss.
His Excellecy's Orchestra.

2 Finale Act I of ... Pagliacci Leoncavalle
Signor MOLINI.

3 Intermezzo to Act II of Pigliacci Leoncavallo
His Excellency's ORCHESTRA.

4 Song ...... A song of Thanksgiving Allitsen
Miss HETTIE MURET.

5 From Sympthony No. 4 in D:— Haydn
Minuetto; Trio; Finale.
His Excellency's ORCHESTRA.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

1 Grand Fantasia ... Lohengrin Wagner
His Excellency's ORCHESTRA.

2 Songs ... (a) A Happy Song Del Riego
(b) 'Tis the Day Leoncavallo
Miss HETTIE MURET.

3 From Act III of ... La Tosca Puccini.
Signor MOLINI.

4 Lyric Pieces (a) Bretiken Greig
(b) To the Spring Greig
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5 Duet from Il Trovatore Verdi
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The Hon'ble Sir JOHN MUIR-MACKENZIE.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1910.
From 5 P.M. to 11 P.M.

PART I.

5 P.M. His Excellency The Governor's Band.
5-15 " Dr. B. P. Ghadially, L.M. & S. "Milk, and the Methods of Preservation.
5-30 " A short Address by Sir John Muir-Mackenzie.
6 " Band.
6-15 " Mr. John Wallace, Civil Engineer. "The Smoke and Smells of Bombay."
6-30 " Organ—Mr. Seymour Dove.
6-45 " Dr. A. Powell, M.B., C.M. "Animal Parasites in Man."
" " Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. "Tuberculosis."
7 " Band.
7-15 " Magic Lantern—Dr. J. A. Turner, M.B., D.P.H. "Sanitary Methods in Bombay."
7-30 " Col. W. B. Bannerman, M.D., I.M.S. "The too Domestic Rat and its Relation to Plague."
7-40 " Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.P.H. "Diseases due to Mosquitoes."
" " Mr. J. Hall, M. Inst. C.E. "Difference in Sanitation between East and West."

PART II.

9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

1. H. E. The Governor's Band.
2. Song ... "The Devout Lover" ... M.V. White
Mr. HORACE A. DENNIS.
3. Organ ... .
Mr. Seymour Dove.
4. Violin Solo { "Salut D'Amour"...Edward Elgar
"Mazurka Obertass ...Wieniawski
Miss JUST.
Accompanist—Captain SULLIVAN.
5. H. E. the Governor's Band.
6. Piano Solo "Wedding Morn" ...Greig.
Miss PATRY.
7. Song. { "I know a Lovely Garden." Guy D'Hardelot
"The Sweetest Flower that blows, Chas. B. Hawley.
Mr. HORACE A. DENNIS.
8. H. E. The Governor's Band,

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Refreshments by Messrs. Mongini Brothers.

P. S.—Tickets of admission have been sent to all the Members by post. If any one has not received, it can be obtained from Dr. I. A. Turner, Municipal Offices, Bombay.

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast	Lieut Tisdall	Royal Navy
H M S Proserpine	Capt J T Marshall	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr N Harvey	R Navy
H M S Hyacinth	Capt Dick	Flagship
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr A J Marsack	R I Marine
Plassy	Capt F B S Nolley	Transport
I M S Hardinge	Comdr M W Farewell	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 28.

Arabia	4167	Leigh	P & O S N Co
Brasilian	2438	Sirowdon	Cary Bros
Britannia	1969	Hales	Bo & H S & Co
Blake	2896	Hill	W & A Graham & Co
Begonia	3346	Mathews	Tricumji Jeewandas
Caledonia	3529	W Hayward	P & O S N Co
City of Vienna	2936	Greenham	B & P S N & Co
Caithness	2232	Proster	J A Begbie & Co
Dalton	3263	Hope	P and O S N & Co
Duesdal Hall	2534	Browne	W & A Graham & Co
Fakkri	2855	Revill	Bombay & [illegible] Co
Firoozi	2005	Watson	B & P S N & Co
Highland Monarch	2550	Dalziel	M M & Co
Islami	1604	Hannah	B & P S N Co
Kingsway	2320	Griffiths	T Morrison & Co
Linga	951	Rothwell	M M & Co
Morven	2272	Saunders	
Macedonia	5245	Andrews	B & P S N & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Decruz	M M & Co
Onda	3440	Dagge	M M & Co
Ozenna	3507	Bruce	P & O S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2522	Mitchell	B and H S N Co
Tuddal	3511	King	Killick Nixon & Co
Waroonga	1609	Morison	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 28.

PRINCE'S DOOK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A	Earl of Carrick	2550	Rennit	Dunkirk	5-2	H J Jan Mahomed
B	Etonian	2144	D avies	Antwerp	5-2	M M & Co
D&E	Bucentaur	2283	Purkrs	Hull	3-2	F Morrison & Co
F	Clan Lamont	2285	Roden	Nuttagong	2-2	J Finlay & Co
G	Nadari	1168	Gore	Zanzibar	28-1	B & P S N Co
K	Gerania	3126	Pesut	Triest	1-2	A L S N & Co
M	Clifton Hall	2532	Jones	Kobe	5-2	T Morrison & Co
N	Barrington Court	2833	Williams	Hull	28-1	W & A Graham & Co
O	Castlemoor	2403	Augus	Farston	2..8-1	W & A Graham & Co
P	Rathmoor	6900	Evans	Mostyn Deep	31-1	N F...29-1... W & A Graham & Co
Q	Clodmoor	2108	Mathews	Dunkirk	29-1	T Morrison & Co

H. W. P. D.

Courland	760	Samsoodin	N-F	N-F	Bo S N & Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nagar	29-1	Bo S N & Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	(repairing)		Bo S N & Co Ld
Netravati	699	Cassam	Karachi	29-1	Bo S N & Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Koerber	3157	Forestl		1-2	A L S N & Co
2	Castalia	4036	Hamilton	Liverpool	11-2	W & A Graham & Co
3	Clan Murray	3120	East	Hamburg	5-2	J Finlay & Co
4	Takasaki Maru	2913	A M cker	Kobe	31-1	N Y Kaisha
6	Alavi	2321	Hill	Jeddah	31-1	B & P S N & Co
7	Markgraf	2325	Timat	Jeddah	29-1	A Strendes
8	Anglo-Canadian	2680	Pearse	Calcutta	23-1	
9	Vigo	2020	Harbord	Hull	2-2	J Finlay & Co
10 & 11	Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	2-2	P & O S N & Co
13	Delhi	4781	Gordon	London	12-2	P & O S N & Co
14	Dumra	962	Manley	Busshra	3-2	M M & Co
15	Fernmoor	1991	Adams	Antwerp	31-1	W & A Graham & Co
16	Ludgate	2390	Nicholson	Antwerp	29-1	T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Caithness s	Proster	Calcutta, Jan. 15
	Islami s	Hannah	Jeddah, Jan. 12
	Macedonia s	Andrews	London, Jan. 1
	Sydney s	Magnen	Marseilles, Jan. 12

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Koranna s	Beare	Port-de-Galle
	Strathairly s	MacMahon	Calcutta
	Umta s	Phillips	Rangoon
	Hazelmoor s	Lascelles	Port Said

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Friday:—

Steamer Sydney Magnen Noumea.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JANUARY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—4,440 cwts oil cakes The New Mofussil and Co; 4,095 cwts myrabolams E Oomersey, 860 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 38 bales wool E Sewji; 1,050 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—120 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co; 500 bales cotton Bamji and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—1,498 cwts bone meal W Bechar, 500 cwts bone sinews C Mody and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Castalia s—296 cwts hidefleshings Edward Wolf.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—22 casks skins Enrico N Stein; 129 casks skins H M Halim.

Vigo s—4,240 cwts myrabolams E Oomersey 6,088 cwts myrabolams W Bechar.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—250 casks skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR BOSTON.

Castalia s—90 casks skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 10,000 cwts groundnuts, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ellaline s—322 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,020 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 12,400 cwts cottonseed, T Memraz; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 2,034 cwts cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co.

Barrington Court s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

Vigo s—28,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co; 1,000 cwts bone meal, C Mody and Co; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

Bucentaur s—2,015 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey 16,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 2,600 cwts castorseed, and 4,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Hazelmoor s—5,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etonian s—428 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar.

Fernmoor s—2,354 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ludgate s—998 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 315 cwts; gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clodmoor s—1,040 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 220 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

Earl of Carick s—998 cwts nigerseed Volkert Bros, 350 cwts groundnuts S Cooverji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Murray s—325 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

Countess Warwick s—100 bales cotton A Moritz and Co 275 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—178 cwts mother of pearl shells M Jafferbhoy, 509 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 16 cwts animal guts Ad Meyer.

Gerania s—440 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co, 220 bales cotton Glade and Co, 220 bales cotton A Moritz and Co, 220 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gerania s—250 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

Koerber s—100 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Gerania s—55 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Murray s—127 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR LEITH.

Etonian s—2,150 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—18 cwts condiments M M Poonjiaji and Co; 128 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 120 chests opium D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist and 19 cwts rice M M Essabhoy; 2 pots perfume oil E A Moatcheela; 8 cwts rice C. Ebrahim and Co; 40 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—75 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 57 chests opium C Bomanji and Co; 8 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium D Sassoon and Co; 1 bale cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Clifton Hall s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, A W Campbell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Sons.

Takasaki Maru s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 348 cwts hides fleshing, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Clifton Hall s—200 bales cotton, A W Campbell and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Takasaki Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Takasaki Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Clifton Hall s—300 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Delta s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

S. S. India 4184 tons, Captain R. L. Haddock sailed for London on 16th day of January with the following cargo:

FOR NEW YORK.

6 bales carpets Latham and Co., 9 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

200 casks skins C. J. Mathews.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

6 casks skins Nizamudin and Co., 10 cases mica Cox and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRETTA.

100 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

12 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

4,200 bags casterseed E. D. Sassoon and Co; 1,070 bags cottonseed L. Drefuse and Co, 1,781 bags cottonseed, A. Khimji, 1000 bags bone meal C. Mody and Co, 2,000 bags myrabolams E. Oomersey, 250 bales hemp R. Reeve and Co, 50 bales hemp A. Moritz and Co, 3 casks skins Latham and Co, 75 casks skins Nizamudin and Co. 28 cases chutney F. Nowroji, 33 cases condiments M. Poonjiaji and Sons, 52 cases old rubber A. H. A. Shahiwalla, 30 cases fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 18 cases fishmaws, 7 cases wax and 85 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rehmtoola; 102 cases cashewnuts, S Bhimji; 50 cases aloes, 16 bundles ivory and 20 cases fishmaws, K N Mianee and Co; 7 cases bristles, J A Begbie; 11 cases draganed blood, A H Mowji and Co; 36 bales cloth cuttings, M Somji; 19 bales carpets, S Meggi; 10 bales carpets H G H Mahomed and Sons; 4 bales carpets S J Tellary; 6 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 1 bale carpet, D Sassoon and Co; 2 bales carpets and 45 cwts buffalo horns, G Suchidina and Co; 9 bales skins, P B Boyce and Sons; 15 bales skins, R Moloobhai; 32 bales skins, H A Oomer; 20 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 23 bales skins, H O and W Moosa; 68 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 10 bales skins, H M Suleman; 115 bales skins E D Sassoon and Co; 2 bales skins, H Ahmed and Co; 128 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the speeches made by members of the Committee of Qualified Medical Practitioners, I would feel obliged if you would kindly permit me to say a few words in vindication of the remarks made by this body against members of the Indian Subordinate Medical Service, whom they would have done well to have left religiously alone and allowed Government to take such action as they may think necessary to take in the matter than to stigmatise them in the public papers as unqualified and as "Eurasian" Military Assistant Surgeons. Allow me to inform these members that the service is composed of both Europeans and Eurasians and that Government take steps prior to their admission into the service to see that they are of approved respectability. With regards to them being "unqualified" it is a question that Government are best in a position to answer. From the term "unqualified" I presume the public are to believe that all Military Assistant Surgeons are incompetent and that they, if they have engaged in private practice, have done so to the detriment of the public good. The Indian Subordinate Medical Service has long ere this established a record of service both to his King and country in peace as well as in war, and it is an open chapter that they have gained distinction and the recognisance of Government. If they had been incompetent and unqualified how is it that their services have been recognised from time to time? There are many members of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department who have attained commissioned ranks in the Indian Medical Service, passing out with considerable distinction in a comparatively short time after proceeding to England. This would prove the fact that they do possess some qualifications worthy of recognisances, as would appear from the public monument which bears testimony to a spontaneous public opinion when the statue of Thomas Blaney, Assistant Apothecary, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, was erected. This, I presume, was erected not only for his qualities as a public speaker, but as one who administered to the wants of the sick and needy with his professional knowledge as a physician with distinction. In conclusion, I would state that Army Regulation, India, Vol. VI by order of the Government India-in-Council, permits Military Assistant Surgeons to engage in private practice provided it does not interfere with their public duties and I am sure, that such a body would not legalise Military Assistant Surgeons to engage in private practice if Government considered them as unqualified.—Yours, etc.,

FACTA NON VERBA.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CORNISH-BOWDEN—Jan 4, at Rondebosch, Cape Colony, wife of Athelstan H Cornish-Bowden, Surveyor-General, of a son.

COKE—Jan 8, at 10 Chester Street, S W, wife of Capt the Hon Richard Coke, of a daughter.

JOHNSON—Jan 6, at 38 Hyde Park Gate, S W, wife of Capt R B Johnson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a son.

OSBORN—Jan 9, at Gourock House, Gourock, N B, wife of Col G Osborn, R A, of a daughter.

MAUD—Jan 10, at 10 Pelham Street, S W, wife of Major Maud, of a son.

SYKES—Jan 10, at 34 Brook Street, W, wife of Major Percy Molesworth Skyes, C M G, of a son.

WALKER—Jan 2, at The Cross House, Powyke, wife of Lieut-Col H S Walker, Chief Constable of Worcestershire, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ATCHISON—BARTTELOT—Jan 5, at the Parish Church, Pulborough, Francis Alexander Atchison, the Hamshire Regt, to Irene Margaret Mary, daughter of the late Sir Walter G Barttelot, Bart.

BARLOW—LANGMORE—Jan 5, at St Stephen's Bournemouth, Andrew Walter Barlow to Nora, daughter of Col E H Langmore, C B.

CREE—HICHENS—Jan 4, at All Saints', Falmouth, Capt Cecil, Holt Cree, Royal Field Art, to Wilmet Avis, daughter of Canon T S Hichens.

THOMAS—ANDERSON—Jan 6, at Kidbrook Parish Church, Blackheath, Reginald Aneurin Thomas, Captain Royal Art, son of A H Thomas, of Gampolas, Ceylon, to Voilet Mary, daughter of Henry Anderson.

WOOSNAM—REEVE—Jan 5, at St Luke's Church, Shepherd's Bush, John Bowen Woosnam, son of Major-Gen Woosnam, Royal Horse Art, Bombay, to Ethel Winifred, daughter of John Reeve, Esq.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—Jan 7, at Tunbridge Wells, Col Edmond C Browne, late Royal Scots Fusiliers, son of the late Col John Browne.

CHICHESTER—Jan 6, at Oaklands, Ascot, Cornwallis Henry Chichester, late colon. l 5 h Lancers, aged 77.

CLARKE—Jan 6, at Bell Ground, Tankersley, William Clarke, M D, aged 83.

GRANT—Jan 5, at 40 Cumberland Mansions, W, Mabel Bessie, wife of A H Grant, C I E, I C S, and daughter of the late Col T H Lovett.

HAYES-SADLER—Jan 9, at 73 Queen's Gate, S W, Col Sir James Hayes-Sadler, K C M G, aged 83.

HEWITT—Jan 6, at 84 Crooms Hill, Greenwich, Walter William Hewitt, captain in the late Fife Royal Garrison Art (Militia), aged 55.

HUTT—Jan 4, Capt George William Hutt, of Appley Towers, Ryde, I W, aged 46.

SEWELL—Jan 6, at Winford, Woking, H Fane H Sewell, colonel Indian Army, Hyderabad Contingent (retired).

WISE—Jan 6, at 142 Inverness Terrace, Sir Lloyd Wise, D L, J P, aged 65.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CONNELL—January 28, at his residence, Byculla, after a short illness, Patrick Connell, Foreman, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddass. Aged 55 years. Deeply regretted.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water 1-46m., 1-52s.; Low water, 7-56m- 7-30s.
Bombay Races, 7th Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi.
Annual Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
B.V.R., Annual Camp of Instruction, Santa Cruz.
Bombay Education Society, Founder's Day, 2-30 pm.
Lecture at Cavel Catholic Library, 7 p.m.
Band: 116th Mahrattas, Commercial Gymkhana.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 and 11 p. m.
Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Carnival.

Maxim: "You can get surer results by hustling than by being born under a lucky star."—Philadelphia Record.

SIGNOR SCRINZI'S CONCERT.—All lovers of good music will be glad to learn that Signor Scrinzi is to give his yearly Concert in the Town Hall on Tuesday, February 15.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society will be held by the kindness of H. E. the Governor of Bombay in Government House on Wednesday, February 16th at 5-30 p.m. The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside.

DEATH OF A JEWELLER.—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar presided at a meeting held in Muljee Jetha Cloth Market hall last night. It was resolved to express feelings of regret for the death of Mr. Amulakhbhai Khubchand, a well known jeweller of this city and a leading citizen of Palanpur and to send a letter of condolence to his family.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL STUDENT.—Intelligence has been received in Bombay that Mr. Nasarwanji Shapurji Bhedwar has successfully passed the examination for the medical degree of L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S., of the Edinburgh University. He is a son of Mr. Shapur N. Bhedwar, the well-known photographic artist of Bombay.

MUTUAL CONDOLENCES IN A NAWAB'S FAMILY.—The Sachin State has been declared to be mourning for three days, and half-morning for forty days, on account of the death of Nawab Zaddi Janab Budhwar Savar which took place at the age of thirty-five in the city of Surat. She was the younger aunt of the Nawab of Sachin. She leaves behind her two children. The funeral party was very largely attended and the Nawab was present at the performance of the funeral obsequies.

PILGRIMS IN BOMBAY.—The steamship "Islami" arrived in Bombay harbour from Jeddah on Thursday with 808 pilgrims on board. The vessel was flying the quarantine flag. There were two cases of small-pox on board and twenty-two deaths occurred during the voyage from natural causes. All the pilgrims were landed yesterday and taken to the disinfection shed.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—A meeting for the distribution of prizes to the students of the Jugjivan Vassanji Munji Sanscrit school was held on Tuesday in the Bungalow of Mr. Vassanji Munji, Girgaum, in the presence of a large number of Sanscrit Shastris and others. The annual report read by the head teacher was considered to be very satisfactory; thirty four students attend the school, and the poorest of them are provided by the school authorities with food and clothing. Articles of clothing were distributed among the Shastris.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Post Office has issued a notice announcing a reduction in the rates of postage on parcels sent by post from India to Canada. The postage on such parcels sent via Gibraltar is now Rs. 1-4 for a weight not over 3lbs. Rs. 2-8 for a weight exceeding 3lbs. but not exceeding 7lbs. and Rs. 3-12 for a weight exceeding 7lbs. but not exceeding 11lbs. In the case of parcels marked by the senders for transmission by the Overland route, the new rates of postage for the three weights in question are Rs. 2, Rs. 3-4, and Rs. 4-8, respectively.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.—Another change of programme commences from to-night at the Fairy Pavilion on the Maidan, where the popular amusement, the Excelsior Cinematograph exhibit their excellent films. "La Dama aux Camelias" is an excellent master piece of cinematographic work and is particularly of interest to the ladies, because it deals with ladies' toilet in a refreshing realistic show. The favourite on the screen, Max Linder, is also included in the programme, and his determination to marry a turbulent, capricious self-willed woman is depicted in a life-like funny way which compares favourably with any of his previous side-splitting performances.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day (S. T.):—

Intermezzo March		Fletcher
Overture	Marinarella	Fucik
Selection	Vera Violetta	Eysler
Valse	Convent Girls	Phelps
Selection	H M S "Pinafore"	Sullivan
Two-step	Moody on the Mash	Thurban
Coach Horn	Galop	G Hans

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Millandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. to-day.—

March	Sylvia	J W Monk
Overture	Die Irrfahrt um's Gluck	Suppe
Euphonion Solo	La Sonnambula	Adolphe
Selection	Dear Little Denmark	Rubens
Valse	Laura	Millocker
Characteristic Piece	The Butterfly	Bendix
Selection	The Arcadians	Monckton & Talbot

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. P. Wallace and officers of the 1st Gloucester Regt. the Band will render the following programme of music under the direction of Mr A F Hawkes Bandmaster, this evening:—

March	Mussoorie	Hoyle
Rapsodie	Norvegienne	Lals
Idyl	The Glow Worm	Linke
Selection	Victoria and Merry England	Sullivan
Song	The Lost Chord	Sullivan
Valse	Amoretten Tanze	Gung'l
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Caryll
Two Step	Mumbling Moss	Thurban

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani:—

Grand March	Maid of Orleans	Cowen
Overture	Boner und Lichter	Suppe
The Coons	Patrol	Lotter
Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
Valse	Unrequited Love	Lincke
Intermezzo Two Step	Mamiella	Lotter
Galop	Chimes	Godfrey

SUICIDE ON THE OUTWARD MAIL.

An unfortunate tragedy marred the trip of the s.s. "Macedonia" which brought the Mail yesterday. Among the passengers in the Second Saloon was a Mr. W. D. Duff, a European about 30 years of age, assistant in the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., the B. I. S. N. Company's Agents. Mr. Duff embarked at Marseilles, and although he was apparently of a retiring disposition his general behaviour on board gave rise to no comment. On Wednesday last about mid-ocean from Aden a pistol shot was heard in one of the bathrooms, and on investigation Mr. Duff's dead body was discovered shot through the heart. A steward stated that Mr. Duff took his tea at seven o'clock in the morning. He left his cabin soon after and went towards the lavatories. At 7-30 the steward heard a whistle for boat station drill and went to his boat. On his return the topaz told him that one of his gentlemen had shot himself in the bathroom. He saw the body in the bathroom. He never noticed anything peculiar in Mr. Duff's manner, he said. Mr. J. E. Watt, purser, stated that about 7-40 a.m., he was informed by Pinnevell the second Saloon steward, that a passenger had shot himself. He sent Pinnevell to report to the doctor and the officer of the watch and then went aft to the bathroom. Several passengers were there and among them Mr. Wilson, who indicated the room. He burst open the door and found the body huddled up in a corner, and a pistol on top of a bath towel on a seat. He had the body stretched out, but all signs of life were extinct. The doctor corroborated this.

Mr. Boys and Mr. Wilson, fellow passengers, spoke of the deceased's a demeanour as that of a retiring but ordinary individual, Mr. Wilson was in the adjoining bathroom when the tragedy took place, he heard the shot fired and some groans. He rushed out and got the topaz to look under the door.

From what transpired it was not apparent that the deceased had had any trouble. He was returning from eleven months' leave, and the only explanation for his act seems to be a fit of depression. Mr. D. H. W. Riche, a partner in Messrs. Mckinnon Mackenzie's, was also on board the s.s. "Macedonia." The incident naturally cast a gloom over the ship, and all sports and entertainments were abandoned. The body was consigned to the sea at sunset.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, was busy yesterday considering and disposing of a good deal of irregular voting and challenges in connection therewith, reported at the general elections on Thursday at the various booths. The scrutiny was conducted in the Municipal Council Hall, but the work was not concluded.

For the three Wards A. D and F., the results obtained are as follows, though they are subject to corrections:

"A" (FORT) WARD.

SIX SEATS—SEVEN CANDIDATES.

Mr. McBain	1180
Dr. Sukhia	1065
Mr. Mistri	1000
Mr. D. E. Wacha	967
Mr. Mahdhavji Virji	967
Mr. Gamadia	950
Mr. Jevandass	750

"D" (GIRGAUM) WARD.

FIVE SEATS—SEVEN CANDIDATES.

Dr. Dadachanji	1713
Sir Balchandra	1379
Mr. Muntri	1297
Mr. Dikshit	1235
Mr. Patel	1078
Mr. Petit	1054
Mr. Mungaldas	84

"F" (PAREL) WARD

TWO SEATS—THREE CANDIDATES.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim	186
Dr. Savakshah Batliwalla	167
Mr. Luximon Jeram	1

THE NASIK TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JANUARY 28.

The evidence of three persons who are accused of conspiracy was taken to-day with regard to the movements of the various persons implicated in the murder before and after the tragedy. Among these was one boy who had accompanied Kanhere from Aurangabad. Further hearing was adjourned for to-morrow.

A correspondent writes:—The public of Trimbak assembled in meeting on Sunday last, to record its grief and abhorrence at the Nasik tragedy. Mr. R T. Chiplunkar, late Karbhari Jawhar State, presided. Mr. R. V. Kale proposed and Ved Shastra Sampanna Nilkanthbea Khare seconded the resolution:—"That while this meeting emphatically condemns the inhuman outrage at Nasik, it desires to lay down clearly that it is a black stain on Brahminhood for a Brahmin even to think of murder, and further that all so inclined are "Chandalls" and not Brahmins and must be scrupulously weeded out of the community as "untouchables." The second resolution which was proposed by Mr. T. B. Telang and seconded by Shastri Narayan Shukla, and Shastri Bhau Joshi, formed a Committee of fifteen to raise a memorial to the late Mr. Jackson at Trimbak, which is particularly indebted to him for his help to the local Sanscrit School and his just settlement for local religious disputes. Rs. 200 were subscribed on the spot.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM AGAINST CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LD.

Hearing of the Appeal.

Before The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

BAPOOJI SORABJI FRAMJI AND OTHERS VS. THE CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LD., AND ANOTHER.

For the Plaintiffs-Appellants:—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. C. Waley Cohen, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Carol.

For the Defendants-Respondents:—Mr. L. J. Robertson and Mr. G. R. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

Their Lordships, yesterday, heard the appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Macleod who had, in August last, dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs.

The plaintiffs had filed this suit against the defendants for damages alleged to have been caused by the wrongful conduct of the defendants either in refusing to give delivery of certain goods on presentation of the Bill of Lading referring to such goods or in stopping the goods without paying to the plaintiffs the whole amount alleged by them to have been advanced on security of the Bill of Lading which included other goods as well as those stopped. The defendants pleaded that they had received notice to stop the goods while in transit from the unpaid vendors that the unpaid vendors were entitled to stop the goods and that accordingly the plaintiffs were not entitled to delivery.

It appeared that in July 1906, Albert Block of Manchester entered into an agreement with C. A. Hirst trading in Manchester under the name of Millerson and Company. Under that arrangement Block became Millerson and Company's Agent for the consignment of goods for sale to India. On receipt of the shipping documents from Millerson, Block was to advance 65 per cent. of the invoice value getting at the same time a commission of three-and-a-half per cent. on such value as remuneration for putting Millerson and Company in direct communication with his constituents in India. Block then entered into an arrangement with the plaintiffs for the despatch of goods to them in Bombay and the first consignment was made in September. In August, the plaintiffs had come to an arrangement with the National Bank of India in London. The result of these two arrangements was that Block was to receive from the National Bank of India 65 per cent. of the invoice value of goods sent to the plaintiffs by Millerson and Company through Block on handing over to the Bank the shipping documents relating to such goods. The Bank was to hand over the shipping documents to the plaintiffs on the terms existing between the Bank and the plaintiffs for that class of business, upto the amount of cash credit allowed by the Bank and the plaintiffs were responsible to the Bank for the advances made on their account by the Bank to Block. The plaintiffs were to realise the goods and render account sales to Block. In pursuance of these arrangements goods to a very large amount were consigned by Millerson and Company to the plaintiffs for sale through Block. In January 1907, the plaintiffs wrote to Millerson and Company advising them regarding the consignment of cases of tin plates for sale to Bombay. On the 12th April Block wrote to the plaintiffs advising the shipment of the 500 cases by the s.s. "Clan Macleod." He did not inform the plaintiffs that Millerson and Co. had called a meeting of the creditors, but he told the plaintiffs he had asked Millerson and Co. to withhold shipment for the present. Millerson and Co. were adjudicated bankrupt on the 27th April. The ship arrived in Bombay on the 13th May and it was admitted that the notice to stop was received in Bombay by the first defendant before that date. On the 14th May plaintiffs sent the Bill of Lading to the first defendants and in reply they wrote to the plaintiffs informing them that a notice to stop 250 cases marked in a certain manner had been received. On the 15th May plaintiffs wrote to the first defendants asking them to return the Bill of Lading and demanding either delivery of the whole consignment or a payment of £255, the advances made by the plaintiffs on the goods. The plaintiffs never took delivery of the remaining 250 cases which were eventually sold by the Customs Authorities.

Mr. Justice Macleod, in delivering his judgment, had said that on these facts two main questions had to be decided:—(1) Were the goods in transit when the notice to stop was received and (2) if the goods were still in transit, were Messrs. Lloyd and Co., who had sent an order for 250 cases of tin plates on account of Millerson and Co, or the first defendants bound to pay the plaintiffs the sum of £255 alleged by them to have been advanced specifically on the goods or any part thereof. On this last question a subsidiary question had been raised whether Lloyd and Company or the first defendants were entitled to ask the plaintiffs to marshal their securities. His Lordship's conclusions on the whole case were that Lloyd and Company were unpaid vendors in respect of the 250 cases bearing their mark and the goods were in transit when the notice to stop was received; that the plaintiffs had no cause of action against the second defendant; that the transfer to the plaintiffs of the Bill of Lading was not by way of pledge or other disposition of value and they were entitled to a lien on the goods in their possession for the advances actually made by them; that if the plaintiffs were pledgees, they were only entitled to demand 65 per cent. of the invoice value of the 250 cases stopped and they were bound to exhaust their other securities before they could proceed against the goods stopped; and that on the evidence it was clear that if they had had recourse to their other securities they would have been repaid without proceeding against the goods of the unpaid seller and therefore they had not suffered any damages. His Lordship, accordingly dismissed the suit.

Against this decision an appeal was filed by the plaintiffs.

The hearing of the appeal is proceeding.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Drecup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Inspector Ryon charged Jina Kissan, a syce in the employ of Manji Keshavji, a merchant, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a suit of livery. It appeared from evidence that on Thursday last the complainant asked the accused to show him the suit which he had given to him to wear. The accused put him off with excuses. Eventually however the accused admitted having pledged it at a Marwari's shop, and was handed over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty and also admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.

Inspector Barnes charged Bapuda Laguda, a Hindu, with the theft of Rs. 70 in notes belonging to Mrs. Dinbai Manekji Panthaki. The charge against the accused was that on Thursday afternoon the complainant who was walking along Sunapur Lane, felt a jerk as the accused who was coming from the opposite direction passed her. She examined her pocket and found the notes missing. Looking round she saw the accused running away and raised an alarm. The accused was caught and the notes which he had managed to throw down on the ground before being caught were also found. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH DRIVING.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Inspector Speirs charged Vira Hathe, a hack victoria driver with rash and negligent driving. It appeared from evidence that on Tuesday Miss Hamabai Framji Petit was being driven in a phaeton along Queen's Road in the direction of the Band Stand when the accused drove into the gharry, which was considerably damaged and Miss Petit, who was in the gharry, as well as her coachman, fell off on the road. Miss Petit escaped unhurt but the coachman sustained injury. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

COUNTERFEITING THE KING'S COINS.

Detective Inspector Favil charged Abdul Karim Munshi, a Mahomedan native of Mirzapore with counterfeiting the King's coin and also with possessing implements and material for counterfeiting coins.

The complaint was that the Inspector saw him making some purchases at Null Bazar he tendered a rupee to a shop-keeper which was found to be counterfeit and on his person being searched four rupees were found. From enquiries it was ascertained that the same morning the accused had palmed off two such coins to vegetable sellers in the same market. His house at Ripon-road was searched when acids and implements such as moulds, etc., were found.

The case was adjourned to enable the police to make further enquiries.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Dismissal.

10-10 Pestonji R K and Co Bai Manekbai widow vs Dosabhoy Manekji Choksey Jehangir M and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

828-08 Payne and Co The Punjab Nat Bk Ld vs The Mercantile Bank of I Ld Crawford B and Co Part heard.

262-09 Raghavaya B and N Pandurang V Abhyanker vs Vithal Sayanner Khandereo L and M.

77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrik Ramlal Little and Co part heard.

621-07 S A Tyabji Motiram A Kirtikar vs Krishnanath A Kirtiker and others Madhowji K and C and N B Vakil.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Ag Commissioner's Report.

608-06 Ardeshir H D and Co G Sudarshanacharia vs R N Acharia Nanu H and Co part heard.

798-09 Khanderao L and Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Tyab vs. Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Jam R and D Khund L and M S A Tyabji Jeh G and B.

824-09 S J Judah August J Vallis vs John A A Vallis and others Jehangir M and S S J Judah.

890-08 Taybji D and Co Vithoba Narayen Mayekar vs Janbai widow and others Jehangir M and S D J Mantri.

130-01 Payne and Co H H Rana hri Bhawansingji Mahomedsingji vs Charles Harding.

962-09 Tyabji D and Co Ahmed Suleman Jumani vs Mathuradas Callianji and others Thakerdas and Co.

975-09 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedbhoy Mulji vs N Kessr and others Jehanjir M and S

310-09 Shamrao M and H Premji Lalji vs Bai Jethibai Mehta and D.

897-09 Jehangir M and S Kapurchand Poonumchand and Co a firm vs Aga Forrooksha Pestonji R K and Co.

167-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla and M.

522-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla and M.

920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

899-09 Payne and Co. J B Mistry and others vs Abdul Hoosan Sarafalli Mirza M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

After the Chamber Matter is Over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

257-09 Pestonji R K and Co Bruel and Co a firm vs Haji Sidick Haji Hoosein Thakurdas and Co Part heard.

879-08 Tyabji D and Co Dhanaji B Dhura vs Luxmibai widow and others Mydhowji K and Co Tyabji D and Co.

531-08 Ard H D and Bo Aboo Chandoo Patel vs Dowood Mahomed and others Kanga and P.

118-02 Mathubhai J and M Hirji Shivji vs Goswami Shri Gordhanlalji Maharaj Bh K and G.

795-08 Ragh Bh and M Pandurang V Abbyanker vs Shri Dhundiraj Goresh Devmaharaj Nanu H and Co.

551-08 Jehangir G and B Manshanker Vejashanker vs Kapadia Bros a firm Mulla and M.

502-07 Smetham B and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and and others Raghavaya B and Edgelow G and W and Co.

392-09 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The National Bank of India Ltd and another Little and Co.

973-09 Mulla and M Khosrev Mold Jamshid vs Mirza Mahomed Kasham Edgelow G W and Co.

1000-09 Captain and V Nagardas Dalchram a firm vs Chunilal Pitamber Motichand and D

1022-09 Nanu H and Co Vithal Sadanandji Viyavakarkar vs Vinayek Vasudeo Ajirkya C P D Cunha.

995-09 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Gover Nagji and Co a firm Malvi H M and R.

928-09 Thakurdas and Co Percy Ferdinand Fischer vs Premji Khetsey Chitnis M and M.

929-09 Madhowji K and C Khubchand Multanchand a firm vs Kustinchand Budhanal Hiralal and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For De-Bene-Esse Examination.

975-08 E F Nicholson The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Moosa Haji Hoosein and others Bhaishanker K and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

990-07 C P D Cunha Shirinbai widow vs K Bezonji Kapadia and others, Kanga and P.

651-09 Tyabji D and Co, Ghellabhoy Jugjiwandas vs N Kelberdas and others, Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co.

747-08 Malvi H M and R Velji Gunsey and others Naran Bhieaji and others Tyabji D and Co.

910-07 Tyabji D and Co Mahomed Hoosein Cassum Nanji and others vs Mahomed Gulam Hoosein Thakurdas and Co.

355-09 Captain and V Adamji Shaikh Samsoodin Contractor vs The Bombay Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., Little and Co.

456-09 Dik D and S Hiralal Hurprasad and another vs Bai Nangi widow and others Khun L and M.

511-09 Captain and V Baboorao Ravikaranda vs Maganlal Bulakhidas Edg G W and Co

856-09 Captain and V Kunjbehari Ravinsrayen and others vs Purbhudayal Soudagarmull Bhinamwalla Malvi H M and R.

792-09 Payne and Co Jainabai and others vs R D Sethna and others Matubhai J and M and Smetham B and Co.

733-08 Pestonji R K and Co Shivnath Asawa vs Rakhabdar Kansiyalal.

941-09 Bhaishanker K and G Vassonji Sons and Co a firm vs S B Bharucha—Thakurdas and Co.

382-07 M B Chothia Aboo Mahomed Punjami vs Haji Moosa Abba and others Khanderao L and M.

222-07 Th A Ghandi Ishwardas Mody a firm vs Dayabhai Tapidas Raghavaya B and N.

981-09 Chitnis M and M Messrs Ratansi Assoria and Co vs The Asiatic Steam Navigation Co Ltd Crawford B and Co.

982-09 Crawford B and Co Henriett Forrians vs Maurice E Bandman J R Patell and Co.

983-09 Thadurdas and Co Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy a firm vs Thacker Vussonji Pragji Payne and Co.

988-09 Tyabji D and Co Bhagwantrao Parashram another vs Krishnarao Balkrishna and another Captain and V.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, 11th January.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer The Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following Officers :—

Commanders.—James Chellew (retired), Sir Allen William Young, C V O, C B (retired), James Brabner (retired), George Massey (retired), Sir George Rawlinson Vyvyan, K C M G (retired), Melville Wills Campbell Hepworth, C B (retired), Lawrence Hugh Crawford, C B (retired), Arthur William Welfe-Smyth (retired), Charles Frederick Hart (retired), Arthur William, Symes (retired), Frederick George Raddish retired).

Lieutenants.—Gerard Knipe Gandy, Richard Hastings Graves-Burton, John MacInnes Borland, David Evans, Prince Glenallan Shilston Charles Adam, Percy John Pape, Ernest George Henry Brady, Frederick John Davis (retired), William Charles Leader (retired), Joseph Edgar Blay (retired), Stanley Henderson (retired).

Sub-Lieutenant.—William Curtis Mann Coulcher. Senior Engineers.—William Highet, Robert Owen, Hedley Thomas Richardson.

Paymaster.—Luther Stromberg.

Amiralty, 11th January,

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 21st July, 1876, the following Commanders have been allowed to assume the rank of Captain on the retired List of His Majesty's Fleet :—John Martin Stokes Dated 31st December, Edward Hunter Blair. Charles Pellew Ogle. Dated 1st January,

Royal Neval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Pritchard to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th December,

Acting Sub Lieutenant Charles Egerton Carroll has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 19th March, 1904.

Cavalry.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, Lieutenant George R L Adlercron, from the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry to be Lieutenant, vice H C Malet, promoted. Dated 15th January,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Charles D Hope retires on retired pay. Dated 15th January,

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenants Dated 23rd December : Thomas Jacomb Hutton, Hugh Sidney Ellis, Godfrey Bradby Stallard, Donald Rutherfurd Dacre Fisher Claude Leslie Bolton, Philip Gilbert Malcolm Elles, Edmond Charles Acton Schreiber, Halbert James Glendinning, Charles William Rowland Tuke, Llewelyn Jones-Bateman, George Osbert Striling Smyth, John de Havilland Chisholm-Batten, Laird Charles Bristow, Cedric Lindsay Brereton, Brenton Albert Hamilton Gage, Geoffrey Ernest Warren Franklyn, Gerald Arthur Cammell. Charles William Campbell, William John Ernest Griffiths.

Royal Garrison Artillery, The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 23rd December :—Isham Percy Smith. Alfred Henry Dunlop Phillips. Frank Frederick Joseph Ayrton. John Westbury Cardew. Peter Nevill. John Alexander Ritter.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Second Lieutenant Cecil F. A. Walker to be Lieutenant, vice H. S. J. Streatfeild, resigned. Dated 5th January.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Captain John H. Mackenzie is seconded whilst a Student at the Indian Staff College. Dated 9th March.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—

Hugh A S Stanton vice J H Mackenzie, seconded Dated 9th March,

Alfred F Lumsden vice H E Reid, appointed Adjutant Dated 5th October.

Neil M Dryburgh, vice A F Lumsden, seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 5th October,

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Hugh J Simson is antedated to the 9th March, vice H A S Stanton, promoted.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment Lieutenant Edward G M Thornycroft is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 30th December,

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment, Lieutenant Walter A C Bowden-Smith to be Captain vice E Brandreth, seconded. Dated 16th December,

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Captain John S N Harrison to be Adjutant vice A W S Paterson. Dated 1st January.

Quartermaster and Honorary Major Patrick Moran is placed on retired pay. Dated 14th January.

Sergeant-Major Harry French to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Major P Moran. Dated 15th January.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 5th January.

William R H Dann, vice F A D Stevens, retired.

John C Monteith, vice W R H Dann, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Second Lieutenant John J. Moyse to be Lieutenant, vice J. Macready, seconded. Dated 1st January.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Lieutenant Edward A. Back is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 9th December.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieutenant William Pike to be Adjutant, vice Captain R C Smythe. Dated 13th January.

The Gloucestershire Regiment Second Lieutenant Adrian H Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice C. Le B Goldney seconded.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Captain Charles H. Unwin is seconded for sevice on the Staff. Dated 23rd December.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Captain Altham L Moulton-Barrett is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 23rd December,

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Captain Walter V Hume is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 23rd December,

Second Lieutenant, Gordon Adams to be Lieutenant, vice M H F Berkeley, seconded. Dated 1st January,

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Captain Harold K Colston to be Major, vice F F W Daniell promoted. Dated 1st January,

The Highland Light Infantry, Captain Keith L Buist is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 21st December,

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's) Lieutenant John O Hopkinson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 29th December,

The Royal Irish Rifles, Lieutenant Thomas R. Umbers is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 5th January.

The Connaught Rangers, Captain Harold J. N. Davis is seconded for service on the Staff, Dated 23rd December.

Lieutenant Montague H C de C de B Wickham to be Captain, vice H J N Davis. Dated 23rd December.

Second Lieutenant Godfrey J B E Massy to be Lieutenant, vice J E Hume, seconded. Dated 1st January.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Ronald McG. Watson to be Lieutenant, vice A H Wodehouse, retired. Dated 18th December.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Lieutenant Ralph H Leeke is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 30th December.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned Officers are transferred on probation as Second Lieutenants. Dated 1st October,

Lieutenant Frederick C Ferguson, the Royal Irish Regiment.

Lieutenant Guy M Hazlerigg, the South Staffordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant John Macready, the Bedfordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant Claude Le B Goldney, the Gloucestershire Regiment.

Lieutenant Maurice H. F. Berkeley, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers, (South Lancashire Regiment.)

Lieutenant John E Hume, the Connaught Rangers.

Lieutenant Douglas H. Magee, Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment.)

Army Medical Service.

Colonel George T Goggin is placed on retired pay. Dated 14th January

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Porter, M.B., from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Colonel, vice G. T. Goggin. Dated 14th January.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military

Nursing Service.

Miss Jane A. M Stuart, Staff Nurse, is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired.

Army Pay Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander K. Gillepie, Staff Paymaster, retires on retired pay. Dated 15th January.

Memorandum.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Charles Smyth, the Connaught Rangers, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 23rd December.

General Reserve of Officers.

Captain Ernest Charles Moubray, from the Supplementary List, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred with seniority corresponding to that which he held in the Special Reserve of Officers. Dated 15th January.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieutenant Chaplin C. Treatt resigns his Commission. Dated 15th January.

War Office, Jan 11.

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

Ordnance College—Capt M L Wilkinson, R A, from an instructor, to be a chief instructor, vice Major H G Leahy, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Capt W E Castens, R A, to be an instructor, vice Capt M L Wilkinson Jan 1.

Experimental Staff—Capt J T Dreyer, R A, from an instructor in gunnery, first class, to be second assistant superintendent of experiments at Shoeburyness, vice Capt C J D Freeth, who was vacated that appointment ; Capt H C Simpson, R A, to be third assistant superintendent of experiments at Shoeburyness Jan 1.

Cavalry.

4th Queen's Own Hussars—Supernumerary Lieut A E H Breslin is restored to the Establishment on augmentation Jan 3.

13th Hussars—Lieut J G Rees to be adjutant, vice Capt T H S Marchant Jan 1.

20th Hussars—Lieut B A P Schreiber resigns his commission Jan 12.

Foot Guards.

Coldsteam Guards—Lieut F R Pollock is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Second Lieut G K F Smith to be lieutenant, vice F R Pollock Dec 29.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Supernumerary Capt W Drysdale is restored to the Establishment vice E F Annand, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List Dec 22.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Supernumerary Capt R H Mangles, D S O is restored to the Establishment, vice E P Mathew-Lannowe seconded Dec 22.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut F E Watkin is antedated to Sept 4, vice W G M Sarel, retired; Second Lieut T R Gunser to be lieutenant, vice B Cruddas promoted Sept 12: Supernumerary Lieut C G Leslie is restored to the Establishment vice I M Benham-Carter appointed adjutant dated Dec 1, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of Dec 3.

The Prince Alberts's Somerestshire Light Inf—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants—R A B P Watts, vice W Watson promoted Aug 17; F D Bellew, vice E D Bally, promoted Nov 27.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Capt. C. B. Messiter retires on retired pay Jan. 12.

The Hampshire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt. R. S. Allen is restored to the Establishment, in succession to Major F. R. Hicks, who holds a Staff appointment Dec. 22.

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Second Lieut. A. H, R. M. Laird to be lieutenant, vice P. F. Keene, seconded Dec. 15.

The Essex Regt.—Supernumerary Capt. J. C. H. Newman is restored to the Establishment, vice A. E. M. S. Thomson, appointed adjutant Dec. 22.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf.)—Major W. R. J Ellis retires on retired pay Jan. 12.

The Queen's Own (Cameron Highlanders)—Second Lieut. A. S. Nicholson, from 3rd batt., to be second lieutenant, on augmentation Jan. 12.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieut. A. H. S. Holden to be captain, vice Brevet Major L. S. Roberts, retired Jan. 8.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 28.

A slight disturbance is giving thick cloud in Kashmir and the Punjab hills, but over the rest of the country the weather is settled and the skies are generally clear.

Forecast.—A local precipitation is likely in Kashmir.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th January giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the extreme north; elsewhere skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme western districts. Maximum temperature is normal ; the minimum is lower than usual everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Karachi and Kotah but either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear, Humidity continues in defect, Temperature has risen and is now normal at night everywhere and in slight excess during the day at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature continues in defect in the south eastern districts.

The Konkan—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier, Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the extreme north of upper India ; weather however has been dry everywhere and is likely to continue so.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The following cock and bull story appears in "Reynold's newspaper." Needless to say it is without a word of foundation in fact: "A rediculous insistence upon etiquette has just cause the upsetting of the plans of a certain Anglo-Indian Governor. His Excellency had long been desirous of immortalising his name in India by the erection in his capital of a splendid series of collegiate buildings, and in response to his public appeals a well-known Parsi gentleman had privately offered His Excellency the necessary donation of ten lakhs of rupees (nearly £70,000) for the purpose. The generosity of the rich Parsee community in this way is unexampled even by the Jews, The donor in the ordinary course, received an invitation to His Excellency's autumn Levee, and went dressed in the regulation frock coat and trousers, but wearing the black Astrachan fez now often affected by well-to-do Parsees. At the entrance to the scene of the Levee he was informed by the official who represents what at the Court of St. James is called the "Court tailor." that he could not be admitted unless he appeared in an English silk hat as he was otherwise attired in European costume. An orthodox Zoroastrian never appears in public indoors or out without his hat and so the generous Parsee had to quit the scene of the Levee. He promtly wrote to the Governor cancelling his offer of the ten lakhs, and for the time being the collegiate buildings exist only on paper. The point of the story is that the strict rules relating to dress in Levees for native gentlemen are the making of the particular Governor whose hopes of immortalization are now not likely to be realised.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette," January 27.

Mr Mancharam Mayaram Bhat Second Class Subordinate Judge of Godhra, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Mr. Dattatraya Venkatrao Yennemadi BA, LLB, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Karwar in the district of Kanara, passed on the 11th January an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard with credit.

Mr. Krishnaji Gopal Kittur, deceased:—Mr. Narayan Govid Chapekar to be a Second Grade Subordinate Judge taking rank immediately above Mr. Govind Krishna Kale. Mr. Dayabhai Ratanchand Dalal to be a Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Dayabhai Ratanchand Dalal Second Class Subordinate Judge Kaira to be Second Class Subordinate Judge Viramgam.

Mr Manabubmiya Imambaksh Kadri, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Viramgam to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Kaira.

Mr Sripad Lakshman Ajrekar to be Assistant Professor of Mycology at the Agricultural College Poona, on probation for one year, with effect from 15th December

Mr V B Mardhekar M A District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Bijapur to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the C. P. code and call for records section 435 (1.)

The appointment of Mr. Vaman Vishnu Athavle as a Village Munsif for the town of Bhusaval and the village of Satara is cancelled at his own request with effect from the 1st February.

Mr. Narandas Jamnadas Mehta, B.A., Acting Mamlatdar of Dohad in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed, to be a magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

Mr. Hari Vishnu Date, Head Clerk to the Collector of Kaira, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar and Chitnis to the Collector during Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram's absence on one month's privilege leave.

Mr. W. D. Khadilkar, Head Karkun, Rs. 60, taluka Chandor, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr. S. P. Kulkarni, B.A., on privilege leave for one month or until further orders.

The privilege leave for one month with effect from the 21st November 1909 granted to Mr. A. F. DeLima Assistant Supervisior, Uran Distilleries, on Rs. 50-25-257 has been extended by one month, the acting arrangements already made being continued.

Mr. R. B. Chenoy, District Inspector, Amalner Erandol Range, East Khandesh District on Rs. 100, was granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 11th December and Mr. R. P. Chawan, Sub-Inspector, Amalner Range, on Rs. 30, appointed to act for him in addition to his own duties.

Mr. S. P. Ghaskadoi, Excise Jemadar, West Khandesh District, on Rs. 20, was appointed Sub-Inspector Amalner, East Khandesh District, on Rs. 30 substantive 'pro tem.' From the 2nd to the 30th November vice Mr. L. S. Poredi, Sub-Inspector Amalner, East Khandesh district, on Rs. 40 transferred as Clerk on Rs 30 in the office of the Collector of Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon M. M. Vakil, L.M. & S., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Scott Hospital, Palanpur, with effect from the 7th January.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Joseph, L.M. & S, has been placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 12th January.

Assistant Surgeon K. A. Contractor, L.M. & S., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Mirpurkhas Dispensary with effect from the 7th January.

Mr. Vasudev Mahadeo Ranade, Head Karkun, taluka Indapur, a Magistrate, Third Class, in the Poona District, is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898 :—

On relief of the charge of the Surat and Broach District, Mr A B DeSouza, L C E, Assistant Engineer, Provincial Service (new scale), is transferred to the Gujarat, Irrigation District.

On return from privilege leave, Mr Yeshvant Narayan Gore, L C E, Supervisor, Second Grade, is transferred from the Presidency to the Gujarat Irrigation District.

Mr A Cameron, Temporary Engineer, is transferred, as a purely temporary measure, from the Sholapur to the Poona Irrigation District. He will rejoin the Sholapur District on completion of the duty for which the transfer is ordered.

Mr T A Andrew, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Ahmednagar to the Pravara Canal District.

Mr Gangadhar Narayan Gokhale, Overseer, Third Grade, is transferred from the Sholapur to the Ahmednagar District.

Mr. Balkrishna Narayan Vaidya District Deputy collector, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Boards of Sakri, Nandurbar, Taloda and Shahada in the West Khandesh District vice Mr. A. Montgomerie, I. C. S., resigned.

Dr. Gangadhar Gopal Boparaikar is appointed to be a nominated member of the District Local Board of Kaira vice Dr. Manilal Gangadas Desai, resigned

Mr. Sevaklal Ratanlal Desai is appointed to be nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Nadiad in the Kaira District vice Mr. Chunilal Khushaldas Shah, resigned.

Mr. Trikamlal Pranjivandas Lakhia is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Mehmadabad in the Kaira District vice Mr. Tanmanishankar Ratanshankar Trivedi, resigned.

Mr Maganbhai Madhabhai Mehta is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Chorasi in the Surat District vice Mr Ramgovind Lalbhai Patel, resigned.

An extension of service up to 31st March 1911 is granted to Mr. Pandurang Ganesh Dongre under the usual proviso.

Mr Balkrishna Narayan Vaidya, to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Sakri, Nandurbar, Taloda and Shahada in the West Khandesh District vice Mr A Montgomerie, I C S, resigned.

Mr J H Garrett, I C S, Assistant Collector, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Rajapur, Devgad, Malvan and Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District vice Mr G Leathem, I C S, resigned.

THE Punjab Government has granted a license to the Simla Municipal Committee for the supply of electrical energy for street lighting, domestic purposes, and power generally on the completion of the hydro-electric scheme.

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin ; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed ; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

No longer need we wait on the good offices of the clerk of the weather to enjoy our skating, writes a lady correspondent. The roller-skating craze has made all winter days alike for those who enjoy the pastime ; while, so far as dress is concerned, the rink gives opportunities that the real ice, with its uncertainty, could never give. What women, indeed, except the very few who have untold riches, would get a special costume for a spell of frost which might hold a week, or—a day! But with the rink all is different. There is a staple theatre for the display of pretty frocks and—more important item still—always the certainty of an audience to admire both frocks and wearers. Now that the skating season is in full swing, and that any day a sharp frost may add outdoor skating to indoor, I have special pleasure in asking my readers to admire and adopt a costume I saw the other day. For becomingness, attractiveness, and appropriateness, it could hardly be surpassed.

A CHARMING EFFECT.

It is carried out in cloth, but velvet, heavy satin, or the new ottoman bread-ribbed silk could be substituted. The under-blouse is of ninon, and the same colour as the costume veiling, but of a brighter shade. These two colours being repeated in the embroidery—navy blue, for instance, might be used over bright rose the embroideries being in silver, rose, and blue, while silver lace might be used for the tucker and cuffs. The band of fur on the wide front panel of the frock is repeated in the toque, which shows that very characteristic touch in the fashions of the hour, the fur of the headgear corresponding with any other fur worn. The toque shows another characteristic which is also, unfortunately, a favourite vogue—the large aigrette. Humanitarian protests come and go, but the wearing of the aigrette goes on for ever because, I suppose, there is nothing else in millinery which can give the same impression of height and lightness In regard to this continued liking for some light upstanding ornament in our hats, it may interest readers—especially those of small stature—to know that the eye gets its impression of talkness from the highest light point in the costume. The small women, therefore, should make sure that any erection in headgear should be, preferably, white footgear. The popularity of skating is responsible to a great extent, for the great variety and the great beauty of the stock of boots and shoes to be found in all high-class establishments just at present—an ill-fitting or clumsy, looking boot would spoil the daintiest costume The London woman, however, never pays as much attention to her footgear as her Paris sister, who is so intent on originality that you will find all sorts of quaint and fantastic fancies at her bootmaker's. Smart boots will take on a special cachet with the new spring toilettes—every available skin is being rushed into service for their manufacture, and almost as many shades of colour are to be found in leather as in silk. Boots the exact tone of the costume are only entering on the full crest of the wave of popularity. They are really for the woman with a large dress allowance. The woman who cannot afford to have coloured shoes for every gown will secure the prettiest and smartest that her money can buy in black or, if she likes to feel in the swim, she will get herself black clothes, since never was the all-black gown more seen.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A.D.C.
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 29th January.

1. There will be Class Firing and Practice at the Santa Cruz Range to Saturday afternoon, the 29th Inst. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-3 p.m.

2. The Squadron will take part in a combined Church Parade with the Bombay Vol. Rifles at Santa Cruz to-morrow Sunday morning the 30th inst at 11 a. m.

Rendesvous at the Jackal Club 10-30 a. m.

Dress.—Khaki, Bandoliers, swords to be slung on the waist belt.

D. W. WILSON: Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 29th January.

Parades for the week Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Saturday the 29th inst.—(To-day) Battery Manning and Fire discipline at Mahaluxmi Fort. Members to parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m., cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for class firing on Sunday next, the 30th instant Firing to commence at 9 a.m.

Members are warned that Service Sights only are allowed.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 29th January.

114.—Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place from to-day 29th inst to the 5th February.

Conveyance.—It is notified for information that Volunteers proceeding to Camp should travel by the Special Train which leaves Colaba at 4.5 p.m. to-day Saturday the 29th instant instead of by 4-10 p.m. as previously notified.

Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 31st January to 5th February) :

From Santa Cruz 9-16 and 9-32 a. m.

From Colaba 4-10 p. m.

Special carriages will be attached either to the front or rear of the above trains and members using volunteer tickets must travel in these carriages.

Railway Tickets.—Railway Tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

115.—It is notified for information that the parade services for the Corps in Camp on Sunday 30th instant will be as under :—

Roman Catholic 9-15 a.m.

Church of England 11 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform, Side Arms only.

116.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company ;—

No. 6825 Vol V D Cove.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is declicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE REMEDY OF KINGS

A further mark of Royal Appreciation has again distinguished Phosferine by the bestowal of a

Royal Warrant to Supply Phosferine
TO
HIS MAJESTY
THE KING OF SPAIN

THE ROYAL EXAMPLE

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, thus assuring every user of Phosferine that this famous tonic is highly commended by the greatest living physicians.

PHOSFERINE
has been supplied by
ROYAL COMMANDS

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania
The Imperial Family of China
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. The Princess Nicholas of Greece
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness | Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion | Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-Fag | Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

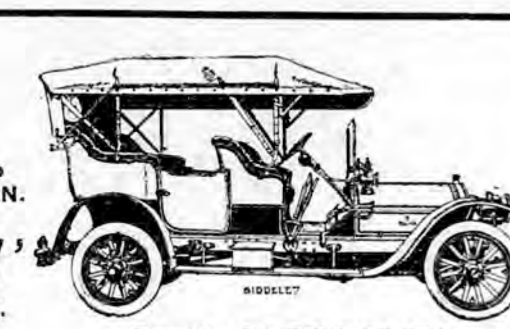
and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents :—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.



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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES:
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it." Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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Medicines are prepa
from Herbs.
A BOON SUFFERING HUMAI
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below :—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their belly after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES—Insipid and Melibes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows :—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiatis Pills and Oil for 10 days, Rs 13-8.

For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 7 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

EPILEPSY HEMIGRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated, Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, screness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 4-8 5-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 5-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Proposed Revision of University Curricula.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Senate resumed the discussion of the Government letter regarding the University Curricula.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had at one of the previous meetings moved: I. That the letter of Government and the report of the Committee be recorded. II. That the Senate agrees with the conclusion of the Committee set forth in paragraphs of the report regarding the abolition of the Matriculation Examination. III. That the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Committee contained in the 8th paragraph of the report for the improvement of the course for the Matriculation Examination and requests the Syndicate to take early steps to obtain thereon opinions of High Schools and Colleges and the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering and to place them before the Senate with their own recommendations. IV. That the Senate agree with the conclusions of the Committee contained in the 6th, 7th and 9th paragraphs of the report that the Previous Examination should be retained and that it should be held in September. V. That the Senate agrees with the conclusions of the Committee contained in the 12th and 16th paragraphs of the report as to the Intermediate Arts Course and the Intermediate Science Course. VI. That the Senate agrees with the conclusion of the Committee contained in paragraph 17 of the report. VII. That the Senate agrees with the conclusions of the Committee contained in paragraphs 19—23 regarding the B. A. and B. Sc. Course. VIII. That the Senate agrees with the recommendation of the Committee in paragraph 24 for awarding Honours degrees in the B. A. and B. Sc. Examination. IX That the senate agrees with the recommendation of the Committee contained in paragraph 26 of the report and in the institution of M. Sc. degree. X. That the Senate agrees with the opinion of the Committee that the age limit of 16 for the Matriculation Examination should not be increased. XI That in reference to paragraph 11 of the letter of Government, the Senate requests the Syndicate to frame and submit to the Senate Regulations for carrying out the changes in the Sciences Courses proposed in the report.

Several members had given notice of their intention to move amendments to Sir Pherozeshah's proposition. All the amendments were, however, withdrawn yesterday.

Dr. Powell addressing the meeting said that every member of the Senate, whatever his opinions, could look back with pride on the very exhaustive speech of the learned knight, who had moved the resolution; for as a feat of endurance it reflected equal credit on the audience and the orator. He, however, regretted that the first paragraph of the resolution asked them to badly record without a word of thanks to Government letter. He regretted not only this absence of common courtesy but the fact that both the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and the gallant knight had characterised the letter as a bit of impertinence and as a piece of gratuitous interference with the functions of the Senate. In this case the gallant knight seemed to him to have conjured up a phantom of his own imagination for the sheer pleasure of displaying his prowess in laying it low. Parts of his (the mover of the resolution) melodramatic speech vividly brought to his (speaker's) mind the picture of another gallant knight tilting at a windmill. The speaker asked wherein this gratuitous interference of the Government consisted. The letter of the Senate was addressed neither to the Chancellor nor to his Private Secretary, but to the Secretary to Government. And naturally the letter was answered by the officer to whom it was addressed. The letter addressed to the Secretary to Government said that the University would be very grateful if the Chancellor would be pleased to give his advice as to the kind of curriculum which he thought desirable. The letter referred to a certain committee appointed to revise all the prescribed courses in science. Now the Chancellor, the Secretary to Government, H. E. the Governor or whomsoever the letter was addressed to, must first in all courtesy, consult that Committee or find out its proposals. But that Committee had been dead or comatose for seven months. The speaker was on that Committee. He well remembered the peevish attitude that it took up. They had a direct mandate to draw up revised syllabuses in the science courses, but certain members refused to draw up any syllabus, saying they would not specify any course till the Government gave them proper facilities to teach those courses. As a result of this illogical attitude the Committee threw the whole onus of altering the syllabus not on the Chancellor but on the Government. The last words of that moribund Committee as it passed away at about 6 p.m. on the 25th January 1908 were that "in view of the uncertainty as to the provision to be made by Government for science teaching in the Bombay Presidency, the Committee did not find itself in a position to definitely formulate changes in the science courses." Thus the University's own Committee definitely lay the onus on Government of formulating changes in the science courses. Even if the letter of the University had never been sent to the Secretary to Government or had been sent to the Chancellor, the Government were bound on the challenges of that Committee to come forward with suggestions. He asked what as Chancellor of the University had His Excellency to do with the founding of science institutes or financing of Science Colleges. Therefore it was necessary the letter should be answered by the Secretary to Government. Had it not been so answered, the gallant knight would have raised a tempest about Government's want of courtesy. When they considered that H. E. the Chancellor the Governor, and Sir George Clarke, was for ten years on the professorial staff of one of the most practical scientific colleges in Europe—had given hostages to scientific critics by his scientific works which had become standard works, and had received the highest of all Scientific hall-marks, the F. R. S., a distinction in science to which no other member of the Senate had attained, the speaker thought it churlish to carp at or quibble over the titles, Governor or Chancellor, when they had addressed him in the former capacity with a request for his advice.

DOUBLE DOSE OF COURTESY.

After referring to the double dose of oriental courtesy to which the gallant knight had laid claim, the speaker said he sincerely trusted that the innate courtesy and chivalry of the gallant and learned knight would re-assert itself and induce him to add to his resolution one little word of thanks for the advice which, they had assured His Excellency, they would welcome, and for which, they had said, they would be very grateful. Sir Pherozeshah might add, if he wished, an expression of regret that the Senate had made an error in addressing the letter to the Secretary to Government. But in any case the error was theirs. The mover of the resolution and the Committee had taken exception to the statement of the Secretary to Government that the general result of the curriculum presented the appearance of patchwork. Was this not correct? He would refer to the subject of Biology. There they would find the syllabus composed of a paragraph taken here and there from the calendar of the London University, another from Edinburgh, and a fourth from Cambridge. For the preliminary scientific course only one flowering plant was prescribed for practical dissection and study of its life history. That plant was pinus, the Scottish fir! The gallant knight on Saturday had declared himself a strong believer in Swadeshi. Were there no flowers in Bombay? Were not the lotus, hibiscus, and other flowers of Bombay better than those of Norway? The same exotic patch-work was to be found in the Zoological section. The University prescribed seven animals for "dissection and practical study of their life history. Of the seven two were not to be found in India, one was not to be found in Asia, some text-books said the second was not to be found in Asia, but he had Huxley's authority for saying it might be found in Northern Siberia. If this miserable travesty of a practical syllabus was not a patch-work, illogical in many respects, he should like to know how they could characterise it. He called the syllabus exotic, antiquated and farcical. It might well have been drawn up by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan.

"INVERSION OF UNIVERSITY PROCEDURE."

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said that he was surprised to hear it suggested that the mover of this motion had in his remark implied discourtesy to the Government and a due want of respect for the scientific attainments of the Chancellor. The mover of the proposition had not the slightest intention of being discourteous to the Government. There was no one here who did not entertain the highest opinion about the distinguished scientific attainments of H. E. Sir George Clarke. He thought the Government had not taken the course which it should have taken. The speaker had differed from Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on many an occasion in the Senate, but on this occasion he was entirely with Sir Pherzeshah when the latter said that the Government had not taken the proper course in this matter. This was not a matter which belonged to any one party in this Senate. It belonged to the whole of the Senate. It was an inversion of University procedure for the Government to suggest to the University a set of courses for its approval instead of the latter suggestive to the Government. And the whole confusion had arisen out of this inversion of University procedure, Dr. Powell had referred to the science course, but the Government letter did not refer to the science course only but described the whole University course as a patchwork. Dr. Powell had said that that letter was addressed by the Government through its Secretary because the Senate had addressed their letter to that Secretary. The speaker said that the Senate had addressed that letter to the Secretary to Government, because the very first letter which the Senate had received on the subject had been sent them through the Secretary to Government. What the Senate had asked for was not any recommendations or advice from the Government but from the Chancellor. And he the speaker did not know how the Government made the mistake of saying that they were sending their letter in reply to the request of the Senate. He repeated that the advice asked for was not from the Government but the Chancellor. It was not the view of Sir Pherozeshah alone but of a great many members of the Senate that the procedure adopted by the Government was altogether on the wrong lines. Coming to the curricula, the speaker said that the real source of their difficulty in raising the standard of University training lay, as Sir Pherozeshah had said, in the low standard of education given in the High Schools. Until they raised the standard of education given in the High Schools they could not hope to raise the standard of University training. It was only after one or two years' stay at the University, that the students comming from the High Schools became University students in reality. He did not, however, wishes to be understood as depreciating the work done by the High Schools. Much stress had been laid on the education given in Germany. But did those, who talked of German Gymnasia, remember that the course of instruction in these Gymnasia was as high as that in Indian Universities and that the University work in Germany was the post-graduate work in India.

The Rev. Father Dreckman said as regarded Dr Powell's criticism of the Committee's work, the Committee thought it better to wait for the advice of the Chancellor before proceeding any further to the discussion of the science course.

Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar said that the Senate should not waste time over discussing the question that the proposals came from Government but should now proceed to consider them on their merits as the question was a very important one.

Sir Pherozeshaw was then called upon to reply. He said that Dr. Powell would be surprised to hear that in 1891 when Government wrote for the revision of the Matriculation course, to some point was raised by a European fellow, he meant Dr. Patterson. He observed that the Senate had always recognised that it was wise for all corporate bodies to take actions in the manner they ought to do.

The first part of Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta's proposition was then put to the vote and carried by a large majority, only two voting against it.

ABOLITION OF THE MATRIC.

Sir Pherozeshaw then moved that the Senate agree with the conclusions of the Committee set forth in paragraph 5 of the report regarding the abolition of the Matriculation Examination.

He said he did not propose to make any remarks at that stage but would reply after the discussion on this part of the proposition was over.

Mr. D. A. Khare seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved the following amendment:—Omit all words after "that" in line 1 and substitute—"the Matriculation Examination be retained but that the standard of English be raised to at least that of the Previous Examination and that the subjects of the Examination be (a) English, (b) Elementary Mathematics, (c) a Second Language, (d) a Vernacular, or as an alternative to the last-named subject, English Composition passages for explanation, etc., and any two of the following subjects neither of which has been taken up under (c): French, German, Histories of England and India, Physical and General Geography, Logic Mathematics, (more advanced) Elementary Mechanics; Elementary Chemistry Elementary Physics—Heat, Light and Sound Elementary Physics—Electricity and Magnetism Elementary Biology—Botany Elementary Biology—Zoology Elementary Geology. b That in addition to the written examination there be an oral examination in English: and (c) that the Matriculation Examination be held twice a year and eventually, if necessary, 3 or even 4 times a year."

Dr. Viegas said that he agreed with Dr. Mackichan, Dr. Bhandarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshaw that the high Schools were the root of evil. He thought that whatever reforms they made they ought to begin with the matriculation examination and ought to prescribe such a curriculum for the examination that would raise their standard and enable the colleges to receive those who were fit to enter. He remarked that the first part of his amendment was taken verbatim from the London University.

As nobody seconded the amendment, it fell to the ground.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad, seconded by Khan Bahadur Kadri, the Senate here adjourned till 4-30 p. m. to-day (Saturday).

SWEEPERS ON STRIKE.

Most of the sweepers and refuse cart-drivers employed in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality struck work yesterday afternoon, owing to the Municipality having discontinued the grain compensation which was given them during the past years of scarcity. The strikers about three hundred in number, assembled on the maidan opposite the Municipal office and refused to go to their afternoon work until they were assured that the compensation would not be discontinued.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, and Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, Deputy Health Officer, tried to induce them to resume work when a number of them showed their willingness to do so. As several of the strikers, however, shewed a disposition to molest them, the police were communicated with and those who were willing to resume work left the crowd unmolested. The strike continues.

SUMMONSES ISSUED.

In the afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Turner, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, appeared and instructed Mr. Crawford, Municipal Socilitor, to apply for immediate summons against Bhiva Khandu and four other leading bigaries. under Section 3 of the Municipal Servants Act of 1890. Dr. Turner, on making his complaint, stated that he charged the accused with absenting themselves from duty without notice. They were some of the instigators of the strike and the others followed their lead. The appplication was granted.

Late in the afternoon, the five bigaris appeared in answer to the summons. They stated that they had been on duty in the morning, but had absented themselves in the afternoon after 1 o'clock. They maintained they were still in the employ of the Municipality and were wishing to resume work. They were, they said, starving and that something should be done for them and the grain compensation should be continued.

His Worship, in convicting the accused, said they had admitted that they had absented themselves without leave since 1 o'clock. The accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1 each, or, in default, to undergo two days' simple imprisonment each. They were advised to go on duty and to send their representation to the Municipality according to law.

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THE CALCUTTA COURT MURDER.

Assassin Committed for Trial.

FURTHER HOUSE SEARCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

To-day at noon accused Birendranath Dutta Gupta, who is charged with the murder of Deputy Superintendent Police, Mr. Alum, was again placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The strictest precautions were adopted throughout the hearing and the accused, who looked unconcerned during the hearing, was strongly guarded by police sergeants in the dock. The formal examination of a few witnesses, a Durwan of the High Court, the Bench Clerk of Alipore Sessions Court, a gunny broker, and two police officers, took place. Accused refused to say anything here in this Court. The Magistrate then framed charges against the accused of wilful murder of Deputy Superintendent Alum, and attempted murder of Sowar Ali Mohamad Khan of the Mounted police, and committed him to take his trial at the next High Court Sessions.

The Mahomedan Defence Association has made an appeal to raise a suitable memorial to Khan Bahadur Shamsul Alum.

CALCUTTA, January 28.

In connection with the recent High Court tragedy another police raid was made in the early hours of this morning at 48 N. Beadon Street in the house owned by Babu Khirode Nath Mitter employed in the Government Telegraph Office. Shortly after midnight the Deputy Commissioner of Police and the Superintendent arrived at the place. It was a three-storeyed house, the main door of which was locked from the inside. The eldest son of the owner, Dr. J. N. Mitter, went down and opened the door. A search-warrant was produced and the police entered the house and the first floor was ransacked. The room of the youngest son, Gyanendra Nath Mitter who is a B. A. B. Sc., student of the Residency College. was searched. Contents of the room which included an almirah, drawers, boxes, trunks, etc., were thoroughly overhauled, after which a number of documents which are said to be of an incriminating nature were seized by the police. They consisted of a copy of "Karmayogin" several pamphlets containing essays on Modern Civilization and Science, a book of Organic Chemistry, and a large number of correspondence said to have been conducted between Gyanendra and his friends. The search lasted up to 3-30 a.m., after which the police withdrew. Gyanendra, who is a youth of 20, is said to have just deposited his fees, Rs. 112, for the examination to be held on March 22.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
SEXAGESIMA, SUNDAY JAN. 30.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E. Flat.
Hymns.—162, 172, 178.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns.—176, 281, 223.
Collections for Church Expenses.
Wednesday choral evensong at 6-30 p. m.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Choral Eucharist Sermon by Rev. Father Biscor.
6-30 p. m.—Choral Evensong. Sermon by Rev. Father P. Eykyn.
Alms for the Schools.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Mr. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. P. Shrimpton B.A.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a. m.—Preacher: Rev. J.P. Shrimpton, B.A.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the C.M.S. Up-country Missions.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist, 247, 314, 197.
11 a. m.—Parade Service, 166, 282.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon 193, 407, 12.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8-30 a.m.—Choral celebration of the Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. Father Chard.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—121.
Hymns.—229, 234, 618.
Monthly collection for Additional Clergy Society

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Services in Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder.)
Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a. m.—Matins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
(Hornby Road.)
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock.
11 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Waudby Road.
8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Service at Parel.
Rev. A.S. Crichton.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—97, 10.
Psalm.—105.
Anthem.—163.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
8-30 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. Frederick Wood.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. Frederick Wood.
9-45 a. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LD.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the Bank was held yesterday at the registered office of the Bank in Apollo Street, Bombay, the Hon'ble Sir Vitnaldas Damoder Thakersey presiding.

It was stated in the directors' report:—"The directors have now the pleasure to submit the sixth statement of assets and liabilities and of the profit and loss account of the Bank for the year ending 31st December 1909. The auditors' certificate is also annexed. It will be seen from the statement that the net profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 3,42,545-3-7 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 9,56,357-9-3. An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1909, which absorbed Rs. 2,25,000. The directors now recommend to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1909 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, which will absorb Rs. 2,25,000, to place to reserve fund (which will now stand at Rs. 5 lacs), Rs. 2,00,000, and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 3,06,357-9-3; total Rs. 9,56,357-9-3. You will consider the profits of the year satisfactory in view of the general trade depression and consequent low rates of interest during the greater portion of the past year. Temporary branches have been opened at Jalgaon, Yeotmal and Kolhapur. Mr. Lakhmidas Morarjee has resigned his post as a Director. Messrs. Laloobhoy Dharamchand and Purshotam Visram Mowjee retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint two Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration."

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman moved:—"That the directors' report and the audited statement of accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st December 1909 be adopted."

The Chairman said:—"I have again to congratulate the shareholders on the good results of the working of the Bank during the past year. In addition to paying dividend for the year at 6 per cent per annum, your directors are able to recommend the placing of Rupees two lakhs to reserve fund which will now amount to Rupees five lakhs a very satisfactory feature indeed. You are aware there was a continuance of depression in trade not only in India but all over the world, which has begun with the crisis in America in August 1907. America has nearly outlived that period of depression and there are signs of revival in its general trade but trade in Europe show no signs of improvement. These are bad times for the cotton industry all over the world owing to the shortage of the raw material. India had a favourable monsoon but the values of the principal commodities are ruling very high in other parts of the world and the prices in India are also high. With the bumper crops in India it was anticipated the rates of interest would go up very high but it has now been proved conclusively that with a fixed exchange and the consequence temporary influx of foreign capital India's huge crops can be financed at Bank rate not higher than six per cent in months of December and January, a period when the money market used to be very stringent and Bank rate went up to 9 per cent and discount rates for commercial bills to twelve per cent.

I am of opinion that in course of time as a consequence of fixed exchange the wide difference of the highest Bank rate 8 to 10 per cent. during the busy season and three per cent in the dull part of the year will get narrower as in England where this difference as a rule is 2 to 3 per cent. You know the reserve of gold in currency had almost been depleted last year but this year large shipment of gold are arriving in India. The position of the Secretary of State as regards the sales of Council Bills on India is very strong and had he chosen he was in a position to restrict the sale of bills and allow more gold to flow into the currency reserve and we can now say with confidence that even under adverse conditions there is no fear of exchange on London ruling under 1 3 7-8 for the next two or three years. We hope to have large exports of our produce during the next 5 or 6 months and we shall have chances of having more gold in the currency reserve and I trust that the Secretary of State will allow the accumulation of gold to remain in this country and not transfer it to London. All the Chambers of Commerce in India are unanimous on this point and I trust due respect will be given to their opinion on this important question of currency. The Banks' business has been increasing at the Head Office and Branches and the Directors are anxious to open branches at places where the presidency Banks have not yet opened. I need hardly tell you that these new branches cannot pay for some time and I have to request you to watch their progress as I hope that the Bank will be able to show better results after the branches have been in existence for some time longer. Had it not been for the prevailing distrust in consequence of the big failure last year and the abnormally cheap rates of interest during the past half year, the Bank would have been able to show still better results. As illustrating the great importance which your Directors attach to according timely help to trade and industries, I may mention that we assisted the pearl trade generally in the year 1908 and I am sure the traders will themselves acknowledge that they would not have been in such prosperous condition as they are at present had it not been for the timely assistance given by this Bank. This Bank is not backward in helping the cotton mills in this Presidency. We have been assisting mills at opportune times and as our resources develope with the lapse of years we hope to do much more for them. The competition in Banking is getting keener every day. We have to compete on the one hand with old established Banks with their large resources and deposits and established credit and on the other hand with new Banks that are floated. We have to thank our constituents for the support they have continued to give us. Before I conclude I should not omit to convey our appreciation of the labours of our staff and particularly of our indefatigable Managing Director Choonilal D. Saraiya."

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy seconded the motion, which was carried.

The following resolutions were also carried:—

That a final dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 31st December 1909 be declared payable to the registered shareholders on and after the 2nd February 1910. This will absorb Rs. 2,25,000. An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1909, which absorbed Rs. 2,25,000. To place to reserve fund (which will now stand at Rs. 5 lacs Rs. 2,00,000. To carry forward to next account Rs. 3,06,357-9-3. Total Rs. 9,56,357-9-3.

That Messrs. Laloobhoy Dharamchand and Purshotum Visram Mowjee be re-elected Directors of the Bank.

That Mr. N. R. Mistry, Chartered Accountant, and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Incorporated Accountants, be appointed Auditors for the year 1910.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 28.

One of the most powerful men in Afghanistan during the reign of Abdul Rahman was, Shahgassi Abdul Khan, both at Kabul and Herat. He played a great part in the consolidation of the late Amir's powers, but two or three years ago his influence waned and he had eventually to retire from public life. It is now reported from Kabul that he has been restored to favour to the discomfiture of those who brought about his downfall. He is strongly conservative in all his ideas and is a supporter of the policy with which Sardar Nasrullah Khan's name is commonly associated,

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 28.

His Highness the Aga Khan, has arrived here from Aligarh and was given a grand reception at the station.

A private meeting of members of the Moslem League was held yesterday, for changing certain rules of the League. Delegates are coming in from all parts of India.

Sporadic cases of small-pox are reported in Calcuta and it is not expected that the disease, which has ravaged Calcutta for three years in succession, will appear again this year in an epidemic form.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Seventh Extra Meeting.

SOME NOTES AND SELECTIONS

The Big Meeting is fast approching and the Racing at the Seventh Extra promises to be very interesting, as some of the horses who have taken part in the recent Calcutta Races are likely to start.

There will be only a small field for the Epsom Plate in which Master Delaval stands out on his Calcutta form. He will win if he starts with The Rooster to fill second place.

The Selling Handicap will also have a very moderate field. Bucolie, if he takes the start and is not left, ought to win easily, while Welferton and Lady Lomond will probably get places.

In the Matoonga Plate there will be a big field and some of the best Arabs in the country are engaged to start. Good old Precious is still the giant that he was as proved by, his victory at one of the Extras a short time ago. But he has a lot of weight to carry and Peculiar on his Poona form will most probably prove superior at the weights. Peculiar will most probably win, whele Sealkote, Hadee and Hazza will run well.

For the Dadar Plate also there is a very big field and Lookman, though top weight, has a chance. Gafal, Ashroff and Winchester are the most likely ones for this race.

In the All Pony Plate Cheeky and Lady Nannie might be expected to fight out the finish and Cheeky on her recent Calcutta form has certainly the better chance.

The race for the newly-landed Arabs has been divided into three races, and Regiment and Lama are likely to fight out in the first division. Padsha will win in the second division and Rocksand in the third division.

TIDE.

SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1910.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The All Pony Plate about 7 furlongs, 3-5 p.m.
2nd Race—A New Maiden Plate, (divided), 5 furlongs, 3 30 p.m.
3rd Race—A New Maiden Plate, (divided), 5 furlongs, 4-0 p.m.
4th Race—A Selling Plate, 6 furlongs, 4-25 p.m.
5th Race—The Matoonga Plate, about 1 1-4 miles, 4-55 p m
6th Race—The Epsom Plate, about 1 1-4 miles, 5-20 p.m.
7th Race—The Dadar Plate, about 7 furlongs, 5-50 p.m.
8th Race—A New Maiden Plate (divided), 5 furlongs, 6-15 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train will leave

Colaba	2-25 p.m.
Church Gate	2-30 p.m.
Grant Road	2-40 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ...	2-44 p.m.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire ...	R H H Hopkins and Maj. Muter, R E	12 01	8 53	7 46
Turquoise...	J. W. Stokes and F.J. Preston	21 24	13 02	9 26
Melody.....	J. B. K. Macbeth	17 43	15 21	17 23
Eileen IV...	J. F. Watson	Scr.	Scr.	Scr.
Isea	E Faulkner	24 38	15 55	17 57

Course: Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock to Port, thence to Mark Buoy to port thence to Committee Vessel to Starboard thence to North Karanja Buoy to Port thence to Committee Vessel 11·02 miles.—Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by
Trixie...........	......	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt.
Pixie	......	E Y Watson and A N Cassels

Course: Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to Starboard, thence to Mark Buoy to Starboard, thence to Middle Ground Buoy to Starboard thence to North Karanja Buoy to Port thence to Committee Vessel. 10·40 miles.—Time-limit 6-45 p. m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	1 46	Capt. B. Thomas.
Maud	1 46	Officers, R. E.
Mavourneen	0 35	Newman Taylor.
Clutha	Scr	J J Welch.
Lapwing	4 44	C N Moberly.
Vulkyrie	2 22	R. Walker.
Curlew	2 57	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara..............	5 55	J. E. Needham.
Jean	7 41	B. C. Reade.
Marie Louise......	7 6	K. MacIver.
Weewin	1 46	Mudge and Hopcroft.

Course: Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to Starboard thence round Mark Buoy to Starboard thence to Committee Vessel to Starboard. 7·5 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
30' Cutter II ...	...	H. M. S. Proserpine
28' Cutter I......	...	do.
28' Galley	...	do.
27' Whaler	...	do.

Course: Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock to port thence to Mark Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel —Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

GOLF.

THE GOLFERS' CUP.

The following is the draw for the Golfers' Cup which will be played for over the Bombay links, conditions being by match play over nine holes of course, the final round to be decided over 18 holes:—

First Round. Second Round.

F S Johnston ...
A Gittins ...
C A Russ ... ... Bye
L Thacker ... ... Bye
R Aitken ... ... Bye
R M Maclay ... Bye
E P Comber ... Bye
H P T Lattey ... Bye
C F Brandenburg ... Bye
P J Arnott... ... Bye
S N Powell... ... Bye
P W Cresswell ... Bye
G Hargreaves ... Bye
A C Owen ... ... Bye
E E Savi ... .. Bye
C W Breul ... ... Bye
M Innis Ker ... Bye
T D Parry ... ... Bye
E E Coombs ... Bye
B H Duxbury ... Bye
B H Lockhead ... Bye
T R S Mackenzie ... Bye
D N Lawrie ... Bye
R D England ... Bye
J W Jessop... ... Bye
C E Marsden ... Bye
R Harwood ... Bye
A L S Roberts ... Bye
A S Orr ... ... Bye
R Butters ... ... Bye
R P Scott ... ... Bye
A P Stewart ... Bye
A S Bishop ...
J Thompson ...

TENNIS.

THE "CONDER" TROPHY TOURNAMENT.

The above Open Tournament (Doubles) under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held during February 1910.

The Tournament is open to all comers.

Entrance fee, Rs. 5 per couples.

Entries now open and will close on Thursday February 10. The drawing will take place on Friday February 11 and the Tournament will commence on February 14.

For further particulars apply to the Honorary Tennis Secretary, Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Rd., Fort, to whom entries should be submitted.

TRADE AND TAXATION AT ADEN.

Recriminations.

The following circular from the Political Resident, Aden, dated the 11th December, 1909, has been issued:—

Sir,—I am directed by the Government of Bombay to reply to your petition, dated June 1909, addressed to them and to invite your attention to the grave inaccuracies of statement to which you have commited yourself.

2. I have had the signatures to the petition verified and I find that 68 persons possess no houses, one person, whose name appears, is dead, 28 of the signatories are not even in Aden and many others are shareholders but not owners of property.

3. In regard to the decline of trade, this is only partly true of the year 1907-08 and to be accounted for mainly by the disorganization of the American market during the last two years. Two European firms have shut down but you omit to mention that 7 new ones have taken their places. Similarly with regard to native firms.

4. In regard to license fees, these imposed on butchers, sellers of game, fish, and poultry, fruit and vegetables, have always been levied and have not been increased: Keepers of milch cattle are in a like position. Certain dyers and oil pressers have left Shaikh Othman for Abdali territory, not, as you would have one believe, in consequence of the readjustment of taxation, but because they were invited by the Abdali to do so in order to avoid compliance with certain restrictions imposed in the interests of the animals that work the presses.

5. The complaint regarding the licenses to be paid by general merchants is most misleading and exagerated. You observe that, as the civil community has to bear the taxes, they should have some voice in the matter. In this connection I would point out to you that the Sub-Committee of the Aden Settlement, which drew up this system of taxation, consisted of the Executive Officer, Mr. G. M. Gordon, Mr. Menahem Messa and Mr. M. Hassan Ali, the last three of whom are signatories of the petition.

6. You are entirely mistaken in supposing that the revision of taxation has anything whatever to do with the introduction of a water supply. As regards your remarks on the death-rate, I would point out that no death-rate which takes practically no account of infantile mortality can be compared with another that does, and the want of logic displayed in paragraph 8 of your petition in which you admit that the excessive mortality in Shaikh Othman is due to imperfect drainage and sewage contaminated water, among other causes, but recommend in the interests of health that Aden should continue to use this very same sewage contaminated water, is remarkable.

7. In conclusion, I am to inform you that Government have expressed the opinion that, quite apart from the urgent sanitary requirements of the settlement, a revision of taxation was necessary and desirable to secure a fair and equitable distribution on local property owners. Also that it is clearly unfair to describe a 6 per cent. property tax and a 3 per cent. sanitary tax as a serious burden on trade. Such rates prevail in many small Municipalities and in numerous Cantonments in the Bombay Presidency and are accepted as reasonable.—I have, etc.,

(Signed) J. DAVIES, LT.-COL.,
for Political Resident, Aden.

The following is the reply of the Aden Chamber of Commerce to the Resident:—

Sir,—With reference to the circular letter, dated 11th December 1909, which you have addressed among others to several members of this Chamber, I have the honour to inform you that a general meeting of this Chamber held on 6th instant; I was directed to say that your reference to grave inaccuracies of statement is not understood or agreed with; also to reply to your letter and seriatim as follows:

Para 2. If you will kindly furnish a list of those signatories to the petition which are challenged, the matter will be enquired into. The inference that shareholders or co-owners of property should be debarred from petitioning must surely be a misunderstanding. All those who pay taxes or license fees whether wholly or in part have a right to petition.

3. The Chamber is still of opinion that trade in Aden is declining and this is due to other causes than the disorganization of the American market. Will you kindly name the 7 new European firms who have taken the places of those who have shut down, as well as the native firms? It is respectfully submitted that there is a difference between firms or Agents who come here for a few months and leave when profits are found to be unobtainable or a vanishing quantity, and firms which settle down and stay for years through good and bad times.

4. No reference was made in the petition to oil pressers, who, you state, went into Abdali territory in order to avoid restrictions regarding the animals working the presses. It can hardly be taken that your explanation can apply to the dyers.

5. There have been general complaints regarding the license fees. The information in the possession of the Chamber is to the effect that not a sub-committee, but the whole Settlement Committee, drew up the system of taxation, and the majority carried the scheme, to several items of which the civilian members objected. The views of the Mercantile community did not receive adequate consideration.

6. Your remark that the new taxation has nothing whatever to do with the introduction of a water supply is totally opposed to the statement made in para. 6 of letter No. 4987 of 25th September 1909 from the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay Castle. Besides if the present taxation has nothing to do with the water supply, it is naturally assumed that the installation of the water supply would mean still further taxation. It is believed that the water coming into Aden at present from Shaikh Othman is not from the same wells as are used by many people at Shaikh Othman, the contaminated wells at which place, as was stated in the memorial being those situated too close to the house.

7. It is not alone the 9 per cent. percentage that is objected to but also the assessment valuation fixed on properties, numbers of which were and are still considered excessive: and it is particularly not understood why any one should be called upon to pay assessment on an amount exceeding the rent which is received.—I have, etc.,

R. S. MURRAY,
Honorary Secretary.

EUROPEAN MATRICULATES AT BOMBAY.

The following is a list arranged in order of Merit of Candidates from European Schools, who have passed the Matriculation Examination of 1909.

David Reuben, Bishops High School, Poona, 6; Assis Vaz, Cathedral High School, 8; Issac Benjamin Cathedral High School, 13; John Colin Nicholson. Cathedral High School, 20; Violet Mandes, St. Joseph's School Karachi, 28; Lobo, St. John, St. Mary's Institution, 33; Lawrence O'Shea, St. Mary's Institution-49; Daisy Ramos, Education Society's School Girls, 63; Edward Hearach, St. Mary's Institution, 92; Austin Doyle, Education Society's Boy's School, 95; Agnes Khemchand, St. Joseph's School, 95; Arthur Barron, St. Mary's Institution, 98; Serene Dallas, Clare Convent, 121; Conrad Barret, St. Mary's Institution, 197; May Brooks, Grammar School Karachi, 197; Carl Johnstone, Bishop's High School Poona, 390; Mabel, Braganza, St. Joseph's Karachi, 249; Marjorie Mc. Afee; John Connon, 302; George Cummings; Bishop's High School, Poona, 826; Patricia Rowe, Frere Fletcher School, 335; Alfred Issac, St. Mary's Institution, 349; Sophie Gonsalves, St. Joseph's, 417; Frederick Wardle, Grammar School Karachi, 488; Pinto De Garvalho, St. Mary's Institution, 578; Helen Anderson, Scottish Orphanage, 618; Arthur Belton, Cathedral High School, 660; Huseni, St. Mary's Institution, 663; Kate Meyer, Clare Convent, 660; Muriel Grant, St. Mary's H., 680; Rustom Mody, John Connon High School, 693; Grace Ferrira, Clare Convent, 718; Rachel Mashalone, Cathedral High School Girls, 744; Peter D'Souza, St. Mary's Institution, 812; Harold Collett, Panchgani High School, 867; Olivia Ross, Taylor High School, 953; Myrtle Devonshire, Frere Fletcher School, 969; Florence Ducning, Education Society's School, 969; Jonathan Sampson, St. Mary's Institution, 1000; Muriel Thurley; John Connon High School, 1032; Benjamin Solomen, John Connon High School, 1071; Dennis Gay, Panchgani High School, 1071; Pearl Threlfall, John Connon High School, 1099; Daisy Winckler, St. Mary's H. 1099; Beyts Mario, Panchgani High School, 1387; Jerbai Wade, John Connon High School, 1166; Ivy Netsche, Cathedral Girls' School, 1185; Dorothy Conyers, Cathedral Girls' School, 1224; Gertrude Gutteridge, John Connon High School, 1246; Jones Hubert, St. Mary's Institution, 1426; Victor Reubens, John Connon High School, 1682.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Macedonia," Jan. 28.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Macedonia," Commander J. D. Andrews, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 14th January, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Armstrong, Miss M C
Atkinson, Mr G T A
Baker, Mr and Mrs C H O'Neill
Benjamin Miss M
Breckman, Maj H D
Brookman Mrs D
Buckley Mr C K
Cole, Miss A
Conley, Mr W T
Cooper, Miss A
Crawford, Mr and Mrs J S H
Cross, Miss M
Fisher, Mrs S E
Goode, Miss E
Galbraith, Mr W H J
Hallwell, Mr and Mrs S
Haslett, Miss C
Hewitt Mr and Mrs R M
Hope, Lady Mr E Mand-maid
Hunter, Mr C F
Ivens, Miss E M
Knight, Miss
Lauder, Mr Geo
Laville, Miss M
Macaulay, Mr F A

Mackenzie, Miss
Marr, Mr W
Masson, Sir D
Marlow Mr S
Mrs Pandy's ayah
Moore, Miss A
Mould, Mr and Miss and infant
Plunkett, Mr Mrs A and child
Parker, Mr J
Palmer Mrs G C and infant
Popham, Mr H G
Reid, Miss M W
Sackett, Revd Mrs F C
Shaw, Mr
Stoerar, Miss
Temple, Mr and Mrs C
Urquhart, Mrs
Vivian, Mr Mrs J Gordan
Welchman, Revd, Mrs, 2 infants, and nurse
Walmsley, Mrs inft, and nurse
West Mr S J
Wade Miss A T

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bankier, Mr W A
Boyes Lt H C
Bignall, Capt R L
Burkitt, Mr Mrs F H and infant
Brophie, Mr J H
Beard Dr Beatrice
Brown Mr T
Crosthwaite, Mrs H S nurse and infant
Carpenter Mrs
Duff, Mr W D
Dring, Mr W A
Doctor Miss G M
Dwarkadas, Mr N
Das Gupta, Mrs H infant and ayah
Finnimore, Mr B K
Fletcher, Mrs J C and Miss E A
Flavin, Mr and Mrs W B
Fraser, Mr Gorden
Fox Miss
Glenck, Mr Mrs W child and nurse
Gordon Mr and Mrs F F
Gazdar, Dr D R
Harris, Mr G P
Harris, Mr J P
Jennings, Lt Col W E
Jeejeebhoy, Mrs B
Lipton, Sir T Valet Secretary
McDonnell, Mr J A
Marriott Mrs
Melusson, Capt The Hon
Neill Col W F D
Masson, Lady
Norton, Mrs E
Newcomen, Col Gimowe
Nimmo, Capt

O'Donnell, Dr T G
Ogg, Mr J A
Palmers, Mr and ayah,
Pinhey, Mr A F
Tata, Sir and Lady D J
Varley, Mr and Mrs F J
Turnbull, Mr A L
Thomas, Mr Mrs R A nurse and infant
Rosenthal, Mr and Mrs H
Wilson, Mr J A M
Ritchie, Mr and Mrs D H
Wutow, Mr J
Sime, Miss
Pratt, Mr T R
Wright Mr P P
Reece, Mrs J D and child
Wallace, Mr G D
Richardson, Mr B H
Syer, Mrs T C
Topham, Mr and Mrs
Scott, Capt A H de V
Toms, Mr J P
Stewart Mr T W
Thompson, Mrs Collingwood
Storrar Mrs and infant
Panday, Mr, Mrs, Miss
Flursham, Miss H
Simonson, Mr J L
Keane, Dr Hilda
Hahn, Mr L H
Cortes Mr H
Prudhomme, Mr E R
Archibald, Mr and Mrs R T
Seaton Massy Mrs L
Young, Mr H S
Ross, Mr G
Empson, Mr Alf W
Woolford, Mrs and child

FROM BRINDISI.

Claughton, Mr H
Gause, Mr F J

Mulroney, Col T R

FROM PORT SAID,

Brown, Mr H L
Baker, Mr Jas

Spanos, Mr A N
Tchaussglon, Mr and Mrs T

FOR KARACHI.

Bond Capt Mrs R E
Dornfield Mr H G
Reed Mr E G
Tabtersfield, Mr G V
Murray, Mrs E L

Stephen, Miss and Miss
Murray Mrs
Stevens 2 Misses
Vander Byl Mr P B

Per s. s. "City of Athens" Jan. 29.

The Ellerman (City & Hall) Lines, Ltd., "City of Athens," Commander Wm. Knaut is due to arrive in Bombay at between 9 a. m. and noon to-day. Passengers and their baggage will be landed by Steam Tender at Victoria Dock Harbour Wall. The following is a list of passengers:—

FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

Ashcroft, Mrs and Mrs C W
Bignell, Mr N G
Beard, Mr W C
Birdwood, Capt
Bolton, Miss
Burman, Miss M B
Carstairs, Mr and Mrs W R child and infant
Commissariat, Dr K S
Davies, Mrs and 3 children

Elliot, Mr A L
Henderson, Miss
Maude, Mrs M
Meglio, Miss N
Nicholson, Mr T
Robinson, Miss
Rutter, Miss
Spencer M and infant,
Torkhud, Miss V A
Williams Miss

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Arabia" Jan. 29.

The P and O Co's. s.s. "Arabia" Captain Thos. Leigh, sails to-day for Europe, etc., with the following passengers:—

Adam, Miss
Aitchison, Miss Margaret
Aldam, Mr W C
Amir Baksh
Anderson, Major-General C A, (C B)
Ashikaga, Mr Y
Bagot, Mr C E
Baldwin, Capt E
Barret, Hon Mrs inft and maid
Broadmead, Col H B
Bullock, Mr and Mrs H G and infant
Burke, Mrs W H
Campbell, Mr D F
Carey, Maj O N
Chandler, Mrs and infant
Clayton, Mr J A
Davies, Miss Ruth
Davis, Mr P M Morris
De Mr J K D
Duer, Mrs
Duncan, Mr M B
Edbrooke, Mr W
Gaudry, Mr M
Gordon-Walker, Mrs and nurse
Heineman, Mr
Hellems, Mr and Mrs
Hidayat Khan
Hind, Mr J H
Hippisley, Mr B W
Houston, Mr
Huett, Mr G A
Hutchinson, Mrs
James, Mr
Jervis, Rev E O and Mrs
Kendall, Mr R H
Kennedy, Mr H A
Kennedy, Miss
Kensington, Lord
Khan Nawab Khan
Khanna, Mr S K
Knowles Jackson, Mr T
Leigh Lye, Rev J
Lenahan, Mr R B
Lewis, Mr W J
Longland, Miss
Longmuir, Mr J
Mahon, Mrs and Miss

Manby, Mrs G L H
Mann, Mr A
Manton, Rev W
Maskland, Mr F C
McMillan, Mr E A
Miller, Mrs A B
Millor, Mr B
Mohemad Khan
Moir, Mr R B
Murray, Miss R
Murray, Miss
Otami, Count and Countess
Pollock, Maj J B
Pratt, Miss
Pratt, Mr A C
Puddinkottah, Durai Rajah
Radcliffe, Capt and Mrs B D
Raikes, Mrs, infant, nurse and native servant
Rebsch, Rev A W and Mrs
Rebsch, Miss
Reed, Mr P H
Robertson, Mr B
Rowe, Mr Leonard
Rumley, Mr J N
Shadam Khan
Shea, Maj J S W
Sherman, Mr B M
Sibley, Mrs M L
Simpson, Sir Benjamin, K C I E
Smith, Mr G M
Springett, Mr R F
Studdert, Mr T
Swale, Dr and Mrs
Tachibana, Mr Z
Teasdale, Mr J P
Trelawny, Mr L C
Tucker, Mr E
Walters, Lt Col H F and Mrs
Watson, Mr E A
Whittell, Mr A L
Wickham, Miss
Wickham, Mr H T
Wilkins, Rev and Mrs George and 2 infants,
Werthington, Miss

Per s.s. "Sydney," Jan. 29.

Passengers to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Sydney" on 29th inst., from P. Deck shed C. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the shed at 10-45 A. M. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Princes dock Disinfection Station, with all their baggage at 9-15 A. M.

COLOMBO.

Mr and Mrs G Mackenzie
Mr and Mrs W M Bunker
Mr and Mrs A D Jilla
Miss Covell
Mr and Mrs J A Rutherfood

Miss C Weir
Mr O Levet
Mr and Mrs B F Smith
Miss M Peet
Miss B M Kelly
Mr R H C Kelton

KOBE.

Mr and Mrs Futehally

Mr Y Nomura

YOKOHAMA.

Mr R H Mehta
Mr V M A Pathan

Mr E Zabari

SYDNEY.

Mrs M Parrish

Miss A M Barnett

NOUMEA.

Mr and Mrs Burnet
Mr and Mrs Dinslaye
Mr R Vayret
Mrs de Rancourt
Mr and Mrs de Chasteigner and child
Mr Berge
Mr and Mrs Henry and 2 children

Mr and Mrs Solari and child
Mrs Laffargue
Mr and Mrs Rehaul and child
Mr Metin
Mrs Lacroque and child
Mr Carars
Mr Medoux

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 29th January, 1910

ART ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

THE paper read by Mr. E. B. Havell on "Art Administration in India," before the Royal Society of Arts on the 13th of January, differed considerably from the usual laudatory type of such addresses, and called forth expressions of very divergent views on the subject of Indian Art from members who joined, or who tried eagerly to join, in the subsequent discussion. Mr. Havell held for some pregnant years the onerous post of Principal of the Schools of Art in Madras and Calcutta, being also Keeper of the Art Gallery in the latter city. He has formed strong opinions not only as to the general excellence of Indian Art, but on the defective methods of developing that art followed in the Government schools established for the purpose in India. He rails at Western commercialism and Western education in no uncertain tones, as two great exotic, destructive forces opposed to the traditional culture of the art which has ever been a part of the national life and religion of India. He is in agreement with all those who think that art education in every country should be based on its own traditional practice and that students should not be urged, far less driven, to copy blindly the paintings and sculpture of other nations. He started assuredly with a high conception of the serious nature of the task he undertook in going to India, for he lays down the rule that a European art expert, venturing on such an enterprise, should study for years her art, history, philosophy religion and mythology, should travel and pursue unwearied research. But the man, sent out by the Secretary of State, ready and willing to do all this, found the school he was expected to conduct quite out of touch with Indian art, established in the madding crowd of an inartistic presidency town, attended only by a small section of the "educated" class, or by those who have been taught in Anglo-Indian or European schools and colleges. Art students, strictly speaking, they were not, neither were they drawn from the artistic and craftsman castes, but were mostly "the flotsam and jetsam of the Anglo-Indian University system," who having failed at examinations, were seeking scholarships in the Art School.

One of the greatest difficulties besetting Mr. Havell's official life in India—and much of his paper held more or less direct explanations of the gallant endeavour he had made to impose his views of art administration on the Indian Government—was the opposition of the students themselves and their parents who believed that the Principal's policy of making Indian art the foundation of his school teaching, was a retrograde step. Portrait painting and sculpture that would take prizes at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, that high-water level of Anglo-Indian amateurs, was their ambition. His contention that Indian Art was in itself a complete school of æsthetic philosophy, its principles as applicable to industrial craft, as to sculpture, painting and architectures received vehement denial from the Chairman of the meeting. Sir George Birdwood, who insisted that the "sacrosanct" intention in all religious art raised is far above the most elaborate craft. Of Indian fine art he had never seen any example, of art as applied to articles of utility he had seen much. When Mr. Havell took over the Madras School he was surprised to find it without a single example of good Indian painting or sculpture, though on the walls were many inferior European pictures; the tendency was to consider all Indian art inferior, and instead of enkindling in them a desire to elevate it, the students were set to study and copy European art, which they did by laboriously imitating such specimens as the school offered. Much as he desired to reverse the policy of his predecessors—the irresistible impulse of the young and ardent official—he would have yielded to despair but for the encouragement given by Sir M. E. Grant Duff and even with that support, he could only effect a compromise. But he has the satisfaction of knowing that the present Principal has gone further in the desired direction. In Calcutta Mr. Havell found the pursuit of Indian art in a still more backward state and his vigorous attempts to reinstate it caused much commotion and heart-burnings not only among officials who love peace, but among the very students themselves and drove the Bengali Press to vehement protests. The result, however, more than contented the reformer and he is proud to think that with the help of Mr. Abanindro N. Tagore, an original artist and founder of a new school of Indian painting, his effort to lead Indian art students back to their own best traditions has proved successful. It means the rise of a school of idealists, whose aim will be to keep alive and develop Indian art and the artistic crafts which have suffered so much from the practical man during the last fifty years.

The danger of turning a school of art into a commercial factory is one that even the most energetic teachers have not avoided in the past, although they must see that the very best work produced there is seldom as good, and never better than that of the handicraftsman, who has never entered a modern school of art. As an instance of what can be done to revive a dying art, Mr. Havell instanced the state of hand-loom weaving, when threatened with extinction by the introduction of the power-loom, welcomed by the practical man, who whether he were Viceroy or minor official, looks on it as an irrefragable sign of progress where textiles are produced. But hand-loom weaving has fortunately been revived in the interests of 5,000,000 weavers. This recovery was the work of private enterprise and will be of untold benefit to the people if the speculating middleman be not introduced as well among the weavers. Mr. Havell shared in the good work, for he suggested the use of an improved hand-loom to the Bengal weavers, and this now enables them to double their earnings. The lecturer had much, and that not complimentary to say, of the architectural policy of the P. W. D. in India, but his is only one of many voices raised in a commination chorus against that unlucky Department which does not even faintly comprehend a cult of the beautiful. It is not of much use to suggest that their plans for a building in India should include consideration of its tropical climate, or that Indian master-builders, if such still exist, should be consulted as to the design of modern structures that might rank in beauty as well as utility beside the magnificent erections of past Indian times. Mr. Havell longs to see some grains of sentiment leaving the dead mass of dry materialism that surrounds the industrial system of India. "Economics without sentiment are the economics of barbarism," he declares, "and commercialism without the artistic impulse only leads India on the high road to anarchy." In the first part of this abstract statement many will agree, though the direct application of the latter is a trifle vague. The discussion that followed the lecture might have thrown more light on much that the speaker advanced, had the Chairman allowed all the willing speakers to advance their views. Mr. Walter Crane expressed approval of the idea that the native art of a nation should be left free to expand, and said that from the little he had seen of sculpture in a short tour in Southern India he had formed a high opinion of the art that had produced it. The journal of the Society will contain the various views of the other speakers who condensed their remarks or agreed to withhold them for the moment in obedience to the ruling of the Chairman.

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THE POLICE TRAP AGAIN. ONCE more the question has arisen in connection with police motor traps, whether it is permissible for a private individual to warn motorists that they are in danger of being caught. The particular case occurred at Croydon, where seeing that one motorist had been caught travelling at an alleged speed of twenty miles an hour a person in no way interested went along the road and warned other motorists of the existence of the trap. Finding that they caught no one—or as the police put it, that they were interfered with—the police moved to another part of the road to which the man followed them. He was then seen to stop a motorist by shouting "stop you are within the ten-mile limit." On this he was arrested and in the end the Mayor, who heard the charge, said, "it is a serious case and the constables have shown great tact and forbearance." The result was a fine of £5. No one wants the road-hog to go unpunished, but since the average police trap is arranged in a place, where the road is open and there is little or no danger, the authorities should be forced to recognise that they must take the chance of their presence being disclosed. If a private individual knew that a certain vindictive policeman was parading a section of his beat in order to catch juvenile offenders committing small offences, it could hardly be counted a criminal to warn such small boys to bes have themselves. The motor-trap policeman has proved himself to be, almost without exception, vindictive and there still must be grave doubt whether, in order to secure his victim, he is entitled to arrest anyone who discloses the plot of the trap. Also the question arises what is the difference between warning the possible offender *in situ* and in advance by publishing information for all and sundry. A Home contemporary received by the last mail contains daily such information issued by the head offices of the Automobile Association. In one day's list appears the following :—"Brighton-road — Measured distance between George St., Croydon, and Caledon village; also on Mitcham Common; also at Sutton, commencing near the Cork Hotel and operating towards Brighton, also at Burgh Heath from Beall's (butchers) towards sixteenth milestone. The next notice reads:—Cambridge-road—Measured distance from Baldock to Royston operated by telephone, etc." Several others are given and the exact locality as can be seen is given where possible. This paper has been giving these warnings for the last few years and the police have not yet discovered that they can object. When, however an individual warns a particular motorist, it is a much more simple matter. The trap policeman calls on him to desist from doing that which he has a right to do and promptly by hustling him has "disorderly behaviour" created for him. Then the trap proceeds merrily. The road-hog should certainly be punished, but it is nonsense to ask for a ten-mile limit on an open stretch of more or less empty country road and if some of the trap policemen were charged with perjury it would probably bring about a saner view on both sides.

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THE ELECTION. RESULTS come in slowly, now that the end is near, the Scottish counts being delayed by the snowfall. "No change" is the comment at the foot of most declarations now, yet concerning many of them more change is indicated than is appreciated by the party which has, undergone it. Wisbech reports no change but the Liberal majority of 1,145 has gone down to 200. Houghton-le-Spring compensates to some extent, the margin there having gone up by 211. But the Chertsey Unionist gain shows that 4,712 have changed their views. Liberals at Camborne, Trowbridge, Altrincham, Stroud, Tavistock, Bosworth, Gainsborough, Dartford, Caithnessshire have won by decreased majorities, and of their gains one is in name only, and in the other case the candidate was unopposed at last election. Devizes Unionist gain carried 1,531 men to Unionism. East Aberdeen shows a gain of eight hundred to Liberalism. The Master of Elibank, the Under Secretary of State for India, who represented Peebles and Selkirk in the last Parliament, now goes back for his former constituency, Midlothian, but by a smaller number to spare as compared with his predecessor.

BY the French mail steamer yesterday a Hindu ex-student landed and among his baggage was found a box with a false bottom, beneath which a Browning pistol and a quantity of ammunition were discovered. On being further searched seditious literature and a type-written document and diagrams, on the subject of the manufacture and charging of bombs, were found upon him. He was charged at the Police Court and remanded. The English mail steamer reports that at "Ismalia" a Hindu ex-student, booked for Bombay, landed in response to a telegram from here, applied for his baggage, which could not be restored to him and was, on receipt in Bombay, handed over to the Customs authorities who will, to-morrow, in the presence of the police, open and inspect it.

A DIVISIONAL Durbar will be held in Delhi on the 3rd February. Sir Louis Dane will also attend.

THE introduction of the Press Act into the Viceroy's Legislative Council, has been postponed until the 4th February.

THE Chief Court of Lahore has ruled that small crackers known as "patakhas," which are largely used on certain feasts, are not explosives as defined by the Explosives Act.

THE Maharaja of Mysore and suite with the Yuvaraj will motor down from Mysore on Sunday and will leave for Bombay with a polo team on Monday. The Dewan returns to Bangalore to-day.

MISS K. BROWNING M.A., of the Theosophical Society, is delivering lectures in Lahore before crowded audiences on practical work done by the Society in India with special reference to the Central Hindu College. The lectures are largely appreciated.

THE ARYA SAMAJ of Ludhiana passed a resolution thanking Sir Louis Dane for his sympathetic reply to the letter of the President, Lahore Arya Samaj, and assuring His Honour about the loyalty of the Arya Samaj to the British Crown.

HEAVY snow and rain had fallen in Srinagar, Kashmir, with the result that a house-boat sank the tenant just escaping, drowning. The telegraph lines suffered much, many of poles being found broken; flat roads have also suffered. The mails are delayed.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Kenneth Somerville Caldwell, B.Sc (University College of North Wales), M.A., Ph. D., (Leipzig), to be a member of the Indian Educational Service and to hold the post of Professor of Chemistry at Patna College.

A LECTURE was delivered by Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S. acting Director of Industries, at Cochin Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Trishur on "Home Industrial Problems." Mr. Cotton, in course of his lecture, laid stress upon the development of Cooperative Credit system as being essential to joint stock trading.

COLONEL MASSEY delivered a lecture at Bangalore on dirigible balloons and aeroplanes in peace and war yesterday evening at the Volunteer Armoury before an appreciative audience. He divided his subject into civilian and military aspects and emphasized the growing importance of aeronautics in both civil and military life. General Ramsay presided. The lecture was illustrated with cinematographic and lantern slides.

MR. V. THEAGARAYA IYER, M.A., Senior Assistant Commissioner, Mysore, is appointed Census superintendent in Mysore for 1911, Mr. T. Jayaram Iyer, a well known cricketer, takes charge of the Malur sub-division Commissionership on relief by Mr. Hume Wright, the City Magistrate. A notable number of changes in the Mysore Police Department have been effected, three officers being transferred to the Excise and Revenue and twenty exchanges have been effected.

THE "Economist" states that during last year capital to the amount of £182,500,000 was raised in Great Britain, and of this £74,750,090 went to British possessions, including £26,814,080 to Canada, £11380,000 to Australasia, and £11,291,500 to South Africa. The United Kingdom's borrowings during the year amounted to £18,681,400, compared with 50,051,700 in 1908, while foreign countries' borrowings amounted to £88,917,200 compared with £63,501,700 in 1908.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ELECTORAL STRUGGLE.

On the Eve of the Polls.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

I HAVE known General Elections, where the fighting has been harder than the one now drawing to a close, but I can never remember a contest in which so much anxiety was felt among all classes as to the result. This is due to the fact, that in spite of predictions on either side, all are ignorant as to which party will win. This has not always been the case, noticeably four years ago when everyone knew that the Liberals were coming in. There has not been more rowdysm, I think, than usual, except perhaps in London where in some constituencies, the Conservatives, except at their ticket meetings, and not always there, have never had a fair chance of putting their views forward without considerable interruptions. I attribute this largely to the fact that the Irish in this contest are fighting with the Liberals. A Ministerial candidate told me last night, that he had repeatedly urged his supporters to listen quietly to his opponent, but it was no good. One outstanding feature of the campaign is that if the Liberals come back, Mr. Asquith will continue his position with enhanced prestige. At the beginning of the campaign he was overshadowed by Mr. Lloyd-George. At this stage Mr. George is overshadowed by Mr. Asquith. Another notable thing is the eloquence developed by the Opposition. They were badly off for speakers at the outset, but their output, both in quality as well as quantity, compares favourably with that of their rivals. But amongst the Opposition Mr. Balfour, from first to last, has been *facile princeps*.

ANGLO-INDIAN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

Sir Frederic Lely who is, as your readers are aware, standing as Liberal candidate for the Sevenoaks Division of Kent, has been working like a Trojan, and his friends seem to be hopeful, though there was no chance for a Free Trader in this centre of the hoplands. Sir Henry Cotton is still unable, owing to the state of his health, to take part in the campaign, and another Anglo-Indian, Mr. T. Hart-Davies, who is seeking re-election for North Hackney, is *hors de combat* with an affection of the eyes; a similar complaint is preventing the redoubtable Mr. Galloway Weir from active work in Ross and Cromarty. By the way, it is no joke to be a candidate North of the Tweed as Sir John Jardine is finding in Roxburghshire. I allude, of course, to the heckling of the canditates which is not infrequently carried to lengths, which to us, milder Southerners, seems to approximate to the brutal. Here are one or two extracts from reports in the *Kelso Chronicle* of Sir John Jardine's meeting :—

Mr. W. R. Storie asked if Sir John would confirm the statement sent out in the leaflet along with the invitation to the meeting that Tariff Reform would mean dearer implements to the farmer.

Sir John answered that he did.

Mr. Storie.—Do you know the source of supply of harvesting implement at present? I am here to defend the trade.

The Chairman.—Sir John is not here to understand all the trades of the country.

Mr. Storie.—Sir John has already committed himself that he confirmed the statement, and he ought to know the source of supply.

Sir John.—I may be a good many things, but I am not a trades' encyclopædia. (Applause).

Mr. Ormiston.—You have expressed approval of the settlement of South Africa. Does that approval include the treatment of Indians?

Sir John.—No; I will do all I can for their rights. I was 33 years in the Indian Civil Service, and I like the people very much.

Mr. Ormiston.—Do you approve of the arrangement in which our Indian fellow-subjects must either take out licenses or be driven out of South Africa?

Sir John.—I don't.

Mr. Ormiston.—And yet you approve of the settlement?

Sir John replied that they would get it all in the debates. He had tried when the settlement was made in South Africa but he could not get it altered.

Mr. James Lockie.—How does the price of the 4lb. loaf compare with 4 years ago?

Sir John.—That is not a question for me. Ask the ladies.

Mr. Lockie remarked that Sir John said he did not know at Melrose, but he had surely had plenty of time to find out.

Mr. Bruce Glen asked if Sir John was opposed to ownership in small holdings, and, in replying in the negative, was asked if a clause to that effect was embodied in Lord Pentland's Bill.

Sir John.—I think that is in it.

Mr. Glen.—You ought to know.

Sir John.—That is talking like a schoolmaster.

Mr. Glen.—It is not in it.

At another meeting a heckler concluded as follows :—I would like to ask Sir John one more question. Seeing that he, on his own admission, knows so little about the questions before the country at the present time, how does he come to the electors and ask them for their votes at this election? (Loud booing). On this occasion Sir John has a strong opponent in the person of Lord Henry Scott, a son of the Duke of Buccleuch, and if the Liberals keep the seat it will, I fancy, be more than some dare to expect in the circumstances. They will probably never have a member who has worked harder for them. The Chief Liberal Whip, Mr. Gulland, was speaking for Sir John at Ledburgh the other night, and in the course of his remarks, he said : Part of his duty was to stand at the door of the House of Commons at the difficult hour between 10 and 11 p.m., and persuade members from going home. In this way he was enabled to divide the members into two classes—the workers and the shirkers—and he could assure them that Sir John stood very high up in the ranks of the workers. Some members would come over him (Mr. Gulland) and ask if the House was going to sit late. "Oh," he would reply, "we wont be very late," and then the shirker would try to excuse himself by saying he had a rather bad cold, or that he had promised to his wife that he would be home before such and such an hour. A little later the smiling face of Sir John would come over to him. "Well, Gulland," he would ask, "are we going to be late at all." "Perhaps until three or four," might be the reply "Oh, well," Sir John would say, "Is that all!" I don't mind so long as you let me home for breakfast."

LORD MACDONNELL AND THE VICEROYALTY.

I am not, as it is scarcely necessary to say, in Lord Morley's secrets, but I would not mind making a wager, that if he has sounded anybody with reference to the succession to the Viceroyalty, that somebody is not Lord MacDonnell. To any one who is at all "in the know," the spectacle of Lord MacDonnell on the Viceregal *gadi* in Calcutta and Lord Morley in the Secretary of State's chair in London, is too ridiculous for words. The Curzon-Brodrick duel would be a trifle compared with the friction that must inevitably arise in the event of so strange a combination. A cynical friend suggests that, if in spite of semi-official denials—and, of course, none but the very innocent ever pays any attentions to such contradictions in a matter of this sort. Lord Morley has done what the *Birmingham Post* reports, it can only be because he meditates an early departure from the India Office either as the result of the General Election or from some other cause, and that he wishes to do the next Secretary of State a bad turn. But this is not serious. Lord Morley, whatever else he may be, is not malicious, and no statesman now in public life has a higher sense of the responsibilities of his post. I suppose that the Cabinet must have considered the question; but I doubt if they have come to any decision. If the matter had been settled, surely the appointment would have been announced previous to the dissolution of the late Parliament, as in the case of Mr. Herbert Gladstone's appointment as Governor-General to South Africa. I for one shall be very much surprised if, should the Liberals return to power, the Earl of Crewe proves to be the choice of the Government. In the first place I do not believe that he would accept the Post. No doubt, the position of Viceroy and Governor-General of India is an important one, but it is not quite so important as some people try to make out. I think I am right in saying that within, at any rate, a period of close upon half a century, only one man of the Cabinet rank had been sent out to be the head of the administration. With the exception alluded to, all have been men of the Under-Secretary type when they were chosen, and have only entered the Cabinet after their return from India. Even Lord Curzon has never been a member of the Cabinet. Still, as the Liberals have once before departed from precedent they may do so again, and although, I have heard nothing, I was not one of those who scouted the idea of Mr. Sidney Buxton being the the coming Viceroy, when his name was mentioned sometime ago. He is level-headed, well-mannered, tactful, a gentlemen and in spite of his rather advanced political views, would probably not refuse a peerage. A peerage seems to be by general consent essential in these days as part of the trappings of a Governor-General, and if the Liberals do come back they are not going to abolish the higher titles. But really, all speculation as to who will follow Lord Minto is idle, until we know which party is to guide the destinies of the Kingdom and the Empire during the next few years.

INDIAN ART AND OFFICIAL PHILISTINISM.

The Indian Section of the Bengal Society of Arts cannot be charged with indifference to the claims of Indian Art, however much they may be ignored by the powers that be. One of the most notable of the papers read before the Section last year was that contributed by Mr. Cecil L. Burns on "The Functions of Schools of Art in India." I am sure that there will be no more interesting or lucid paper this session than that read yesterday before a large audience by Mr. E. B. Havell, under the title "Art Administration in India." The picture Mr. Havell paints is rather gloomy. The art expert who is sent out to India, with a despatch from the Secretary of State, announcing his mission to promote the revival of Indian art, has his ardour for research considerably damped at the outset by finding that the principle laid down for his guidance is totally opposed to all the traditions of the department of which he is a very subordinate official, and to the settled policy of the great department of State which has the control of the design of public buildings. Even within the narrow limits of his jurisdiction he finds many and great difficulties to contend with. The great majority of those who attend the schools of art are not, properly speaking, art students; they are chiefly "the flotsam and jetsam of the Anglo-Indian University system," obliged to find some other means of livelihood than those the University curriculum provides. Thanks to Sir George Birdwood's caution, a more enlightened view of the objects of schools of art was accepted by Government thirty years ago, but the art teacher to-day is [illegible] by the accepted theory that Indian [illegible] is only admirable when applied to industrial purposes. "It is logical to teach, as Indian schools of art did teach for the last twenty-five years of their existence, that all Indian art is inferior and that educated Indians should borrow all their artistic ideas from Europe. But it is hopelessly illogical to teach, as we have been teaching, for the last twenty-five years, and are still teaching, that Indian applied art is admirable and Indian fine art barbaric." The new departure in the teaching of fine art, made by Mr. Havell in Calcutta, has, he says, more than fulfilled his most sanguine expectations. For fifty years the Indian schools of art, under the old European system of teaching, had not produced a teacher qualified to take entire charge of one of them, and hardly a single original painter of conspicuous ability, judged by modern European standards. The effect of the new system of taking students back to their own national traditions was that as astonishing as that of the first downpour of the monsoon rains upon the parched vegetation of the sun-baked Indian soil. The collection of the Indian paintings which the lecturer started in the Calcutta Art Gallery, had, as one of its results, to change the direction of the artistic studies of that talented young painter, Mr. Abanindro Nath Tagore, and the new school which is the outcome will, Mr. Havell is convinced, have a far-reaching influence. "It is a school of idealists, for otherwise it would not be Indian. The idealist is popularly supposed to be an unpractical person, and in our Indian administration is generally regarded with grave suspicion. Yet I would venture to maintain that most of the unnecessary difficulties which we have created for ourselves in India have been those of the practical man ignorantly trampling on Indian ideals." With regard to the prevention of village handicap, Mr. Havell said that it cannot be too strongly insisted that the skill of her hand-weavers, numbering some 5,000,000 craftsmen, or more, is one of the most important economic and artistic assets India possesses. Even if it be destined to disappear in 50 years, crushed out by the power-loom, what of that? Are not most gold mines exhausted in 50 years, and yet even, invest their money in that form of enterprise? "The hand-loom weaving industry," declares Mr. Havell, "represents for India capital much greater than that of all the gold mines in Mysore, and it is used to much greater public advantage." Space prevents my referring in any detail to Mr. Havell's comments on the architectural policy of the Public Works Department, but I may observe in passing, that if what he told is true, many will share his inability to defend that policy on practical, ethical or æsthetic grounds. Mr. Havell, as he pointed out, joins issue with Mr. Burns as to the causes of art decadence in India and holds that "if we had followed Akbar's sound artistic policy, India would have seen a great artistic revival instead of a most lamentable decline under British administration."

(Continued on page 5.)

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

MR. ASQUITH LEAVES THE FRAY.

Opening of Parliament Postponed.

THE NEXT BUDGET.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Gainsboro' should be counted as a Liberal gain, as the former Liberal Member had seceded.

It is announced that preliminary details will probably prevent the King opening Parliament on the 15th of February. The date is more likely to be the 21st of February.

Mr. Asquith came to London to-day unexpectedly and conferred with Mr. J. A. Pease.

Rioting has taken place in Durham, in the village of Horden, partly due to the elections and partly to a strike. The Unionist headquarters and a coalowner's residence were wrecked. The coalowner fired at a youth, who was struck by pellets and taken to hospital. The Manager's motor-car was thrown over a clift. The Police made a baton charge. The mob afterwards set fire to the colliery club-house which was gutted.

Mr. Asquith leaves for the Riviera to-day.

LATER.

Mr Burns, speaking at Trowbridge, said that the new Budget would give Paupers Pensions.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the new Budget will provide five millions increase for the Navy. There will be no question of a loan.

Mr. O'Brien's paper declares that the O'Brienites, probably numbering ten, will oppose the Budget. They will pursue Parnell's policy of independent opposition. It adds that the Liberal alliance with the Irish members is the ruin of Ireland.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The election results are :—

MID-LANARKSHIRE.
J. Whitehouse, Liberal..........5792
J. Pickering, Unionist..........5401
Smiley, Labour..........3864
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—James Caldwell, L 7,246, Capt Duncan F Campbell, C 4,470, A S Gibson, Ind. 758.

LANARKSHIRE—NORTH-EAST.
Wilson, Liberal..........9105
Wilson, Unionist..........7012
Sullivan, Labour..........2160
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Alexander Findlay, L 6,486 Hon Hugh Fredk Mislo Elliot, C 4,838, J Robertson Lab 4,658

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.
A Morton, Liberal..........1607
Capt. Cameron of Lochiel, Unionist.951
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Alpheus Cleophas Morton, L 1,383, Fredk Neville Sutherland Leveson-Gower, C 933

LEICESTERSHIRE—BOSWORTH.
Rt. Hon. Sir C. McLaren, Liberal.1709
Fraser, Unionist..........4427
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Rt Hon Sir Chas Benj Bright McLaren, Bt, K.C., L 7,678, A Stoneham, C 3,627

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

SUSSEX—EAST GRINSTEAD.
H. Cautley, Unionist.......... 6563
C. Corbett, Liberal.......... 3660
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Charles J H Corbett, L 4,723, Prof Edgar March Crookshank, M R C S, C 4,531

NORTHAMTONSHIRE—OUNDLE.
H. Brassey, Unionist.......... 5520
G. Nicholls, Liberal.......... 4429
Unionistgain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—George Nicholls, Lab 4,880 Col Shackville George Stopford Sackville C 4,165.

DORSETSHIRE—POOLE.
Capt. Hon. F. Guest,, Liberal... 6957
Col. J. Nicholson, Unionist...... 6531
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Charles Henry Lyell, L 6,104, Charles E Van Raalte, C 6,085

HERFORDSHIRE—WATFORD.
A. Ward, Unionist.......... 8782
N. Micklem, Liberal.......... 7231
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Nathaniel Micklem, K C L 7,612, Rt Hon T F Halsey, C. 5,136

LANARKSHIRE—SOUTH.
Sir W. Menzies, Liberal..........4346
J. Mitchell, Unionist..........3715
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Sir Walter Menzies, L 4,816 J Dennistoun Mitchell, C 3,541

ARGYLESHIRE.
J. Ainsworth, Liberal..........4443
G. Clark-Hutchinson, Unionist..3617
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—J Sterling Ainsworth L 4,507, G A C Hutchinson C 3,812

DEVONSHIRE—BARNSTAPLE.
E. Soares, Liberal..........6236
G. Borwick, Unionist..........5354
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Earnest Joseph Soares, L 6,510, W E Horne, C. 4,465

SURREY—GUILDFORD.
W. Horne, Unionist..........9264
A. Methuen, Liberal..........5033
Unionist gain.
1909 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—W H Cowan, L 6,430, Rt Hon St J Brodrick C 5,630

CARNARVONSHIRE—EIFION.
E. Davies, Liberal..........6118
Priestley, Unionist..........1700
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Ellis William Davies L unop

CARDIGANSHIRE.
M. Vaughan-Davies, Liberal.....6348
Captain Fosset Roberts, Unionist, 2943
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—M L Vaughan Davies L, 5,829 C M Richardson C 2,960.

CORNWALL—ST. IVES.
Sir C. Cory, Liberal..........4458
Major C. Levita, Unionist......3586
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Hugh Cecil Lea, L, 4,208, Sir Thomas Wrightson C 3,827.

DERBYSHIRE—WIRKSWORTH.
Lord Kerry, Unionist 5974
E Hemmers, Liberal 4925
No change
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—The Earl of Kerry, M V O, D S O, C unop

NORTHUMBERLAND—HEXAM.
R. Holt, Liberal 5478
Colonel Bates, Unionist 4417
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Richard Durning Holt L 5,401, Col Chas L Bates, D S O, C 4,244

WORCESTERSHIRE—OLDBURY.
J. Wilson, Liberal 8272
W. Campion, Unionist..........7953
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—John William Wilson, L 6,908, W R Campion C 6,429

CORK—NORTH-EAST.
William O'Brien, Independent Nationalist..........2984
W. Abraham, Nationalist 1810
No change.
Last election result—William Abraham N unop,

Mr. O'Brien was also returned as member for Cork City on 19th January.

Results to date :—
Unionists..........263
Liberals 262
Labour.......... 40
Nationalists.......... 75

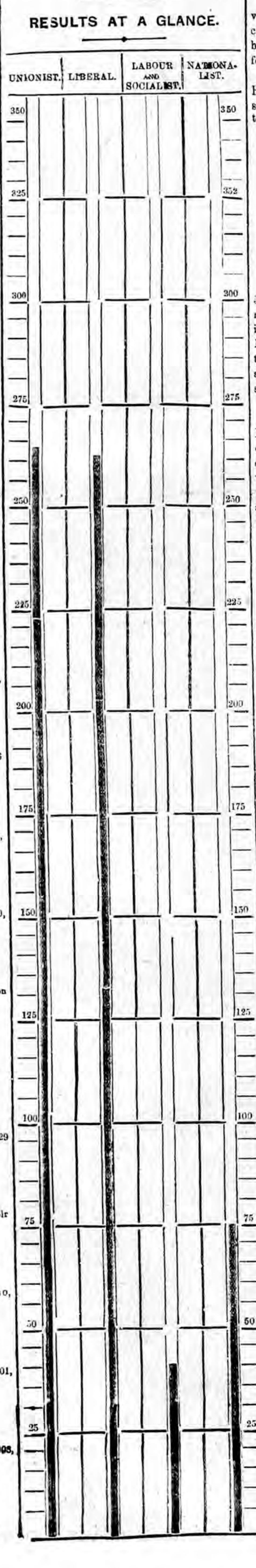
The Party gains are :—
Unionists..........124
Liberals.......... 20
Labour.......... 1

THE special correspondent of the "Times" who has been giving the results of a survey of the electoral position in the United Kingdom, the other day published a forecast of the aggregate result. In view of the present position of the poll, his forecast is of interest :—The estimate, he says, "for the whole kingdom is 104 Unionist gains, three Liberal gains, and eighty-eight doubtful seats. It is, of course, probable that the Liberals will win more seats than are here calculated, but any additional gains would be drawn from the seats in the doubtful category. The coalition forces, with a total of 502 at the Dissolution, are made up of 419 Liberal and Labour members and eighty-three Nationalists and the Unionists are 168. Of the eighty-eight doubtful seats, twelve are at present held by Unionists and seventy-six by the coalition, and these should be respectively deducted from each side before adding to each the gains which they may expect. The present calculation would then give :—

Coalition (including Nationalists)......295
Unionists 287
Doubtful 88
670

If the coalition won the whole of the doubtful seats they would have a total of 383 as against the Unionist total of 287, a majority of ninety-six. If the Unionists won the whole of the doubtful seats they would have a total of 375 as against the coalition total of 295, which would give them a majority of eighty over all parties. Neither side of course, has the slightest chance of winning the whole of the eighty-eight seats here classed as doubtful and therefore, provided the estimate be sound, it follows that if the coalition are returned with a majority, the Nationalists will in all probability hold the balance.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.



THE PARIS FLOODS.

Boats Used in the Streets.

EPIDEMIC STILL FEARED.

MANSION HOUSE FUND OPENED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Joyous crowds are watching the subsiding waters in Paris, but the distress is most severe. Many thousands are being fed and housed. The anxiety regarding the outbreak of an epidemic continues, as the sewers are bursting in all directions.

In spite of the fall in the upper reaches of the Seine, it is still rising in Paris. The floods are now invading the quarters which have hitherto escaped and streets are collapsing. The American Embassy is inundated and has been abandoned. The Chamber of Deputies is cut off and the members arrived on the shoulders of attendants.

LATER.

The Seine rose four inches during the night and has risen two this morning. It has overflowed the parapet at the Quai de Conference, flooding the Champs Elysees, the Esplanade and the Invalides. Traffic across the bridges is forbidden. Communications in many large districts in Paris are only possible by means of boats. Water has penetrated the cellars a long distance from the river. Severals quarter have been flooded by the bursting of the sewers. Many streets are in darkness. One theatre is lighted with oil.

The rescue of the people at the Alfortville continues without interruption, but many cling to their homes, and soldiers and blue jackets are obliged to remove them by force.

The Lord Mayor has opened a Mansion House Fund and His Holiness the Pope has sent to the Archbishop of Paris a large donation.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Military League Dissolves.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The resignation of the Greek Cabinet was at the instance of the Military League, which is nominating a temporary Cabinet to pass pending Bills, vote a new loan, and convoke the National Assembly. The League has appointed the Cretan leader, Venizelos as its representative to negotiate with the parties for the settlement of the situation.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Athens' telegrams state that the Military League has agreed to dissolve, at the instance of the Rallis and M. Theotokis, who made dissolution a condition of consent to the convocation of the National Assembly, to revise the Constitution. The situation is regarded as critical, as the opponents of the idea in the Assembly threaten resistance.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

A telegram from Perth states that Lord Kitchener attended the manœuvres there. He will embark for Albany to-morrow on the liner on which Earl Dudley is returning to Melbourne.

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

Port Arthur to be Opened.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Baron Komura, in a speech in the Diet, said that Japan had decided to open Port Arthur in order to contribute to the development of Manchuria and facilitate the commerce of all the nations. He hoped that America and the other Powers would appreciate the justice of Japan's refusal of Mr. Knox's proposal.

INDIA'S NEXT VICEROY.

Another Rumour.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the Earl of Crewe was mentioned as the successor to Lord Minto, but his presence in Parliament is most necessary. It is believed that Earl Carrington will go to Canada.

THE DESTROYER "EDEN" AGROUND.

Crew Rescued.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The destroyer "Eden" has been driven from her moorings at Dover and stranded. The seas are battering her. The crew has been rescued.

ROYAL MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left Naples.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The death is announced of Mr. John Cory, the Cardiff millionaire coal-owner.

[Mr. John Cory was head of the firm of Cory Brothers and Company, the colliery proprietors, and when the firm became a Limited Company, became Chairman of Directors. He was a well known philanthropist, chiefly towards Nonconformist and Temperance bodies, while he also took a great interest in the welfare of sailors].

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Important Bills Introduced.

NEXT CENSUS OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JANUARY 28.

The Imperial Legislative Council met this morning, the Viceroy presiding. The business commenced by the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, moving a number of amendments in the rules for the conduct of legislative business. These were all purely formal and were put to the Council and passed without remark

The Hon. Mr. Miller moved that the Electricity Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'bles Mr. S. P. Sinha, Sir T., Wynne, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Kasteven, Sir V. Thackersey, Maung Bah Too, Mr. Dadabhoy, Mr. Graham and Mr. Rawson. He said the Bill asproposed had been sent round to Local Governments and very complete opinions had been received from all parts of the country and the criticisms showed that many amendments in the Bill would be necessary. The aim of the Bill was to give all encouragement to electrical enterprise in India, having due regard to other interests of the commercial community. Capitalists, suppliers and consumerss must all be duly considered. He feared the Bill would not be an altogether simple one, although no great fundamental changes were proposed in the original Bill, and the Select Committee would have no very easy task on many various points. Mr. Miller also moved that the Bill to provide for the prevention of the spread of Dourine be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'bles Mr. S. P. Sinha, Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Holms, Mr. Graham. Malik Umar Hyat Khan and the mover.

PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Government Paper Currency Law be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'bles Mr. S. P. Sinha, Mr. Meston, Nawab Syed Mahamad, Mr. Gokhale, Sir V. Thakersey, Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, Mr. Graham and Mr. Armstrong, and said:—"The motion which I have to put before the Council is of a formal character. The Bill, amending the Paper Currency Act has been referred to the Provincial Governments and the financial, industrial and commercial Committees for their opinion and the great body of opinion throughout the country is wholly in favour of the principles which the Bill embodies. I introduced the Bill at Simla, but we considered it right to take the Bill through its latter stages into Calcutta so as to meet the convenience of the non-official members of the Council. Accordingly I now beg to move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government Paper Currency be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Meston, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Mahamed Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, the Hon'ble Armstrong and myself."

AMENDING I. P. CODE.

Sir Herbert Risley introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code The Statement of Objects and Reasons, says the object of the Bill is to amend Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code so as to enable the Courts in British India to recognise for the purposes of that Section previous convictions by the various Courts or Tribunals in the territories of Natives States which exercise their jurisdiction under the general or special authorities of the Government of India or of a Local Government. As the law at present stands a person who, having been convicted by a Court outside British India, is not liable to the punishment to which he would have been liable if the previous conviction had been obtained in British India. This state of the law had been found to cause serious practical difficulties, more especially in dealing with habitual offenders, and the amendment proposed in the Bill is designed to remove these difficulties by including convictions by such Courts within the scope of the Section referred to. Sir Herbert Risley in a few words said that the present state of law caused serious difficulties in the Central Provinces and Berar, and that problem dealing with habitual criminals was a formidable one and the development of railways had added to the difficulty.

THE CENSUS BILL.

Finally, Sir Herbert Risley, introducing the Census Bill, said:—"My Lord, I have the honour move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking of a census in India early in March, 1911. The Bill is in the hands of the Hon'ble Members. It is identical in terms with the Act of 1901 and I might reasonably follow the example of Sir Charles Rivaz, who was in charge of that measure in 1900, and treat the Bill as a matter of administrative routine requiring no special explanation. But I am unwilling to adopt that course on the present occasion. It is due to the Council that they should be fully acquainted with the purpose and point of the Bill and I may perhaps be permitted to add that I myself having been Census Commissioner for India ten years ago take a keen personal interest in the subject and am axious not to miss this opportunity of drawing the attention of my honourable coleagues to the importance of the measure for the purposes of administration and which had not been noticed before. As regards the administration, our object is essentially practical. The costly laborious operation of an Indian census are amply justified by their direct bearing on the every day government of the country. The census presents a series of pictures of the national history of the past ten yerrs. It sums up the effects of the vicissitudes of the seasons, of religious and social movements, of educational efforts and of commercial and industrial progress. It enables the Government of India, the Local Government and the Ruling Chiefs to take stock of their position and to see how things have fared with the peoples entrusted to their charge for the current decade. It fixed the statistical date on which all administrative action must be based. It tells the rulers what manner of men they have to deal with, how many will suffer from a failure of the rains or will benefit by a well-conceived scheme of irrigation : what are the prospects of a new line of railway ; what proportion of the population will be reached by a reduction of taxation ; how many children ought to be at school ; and what is the real measure of the ravages of various forms of disease. For these and numberless other purposes an accurate census is an indispensable preliminary to the administrative action, if the international aspect of the subject, although not of primary importance, cannot be left entirely out of view. The decennial census taken so far, as may be at the same time, are now recognised as a necessity in all civilised countries. By taking part in this concerted scheme of operations, India enters into the community of nations, and I think I may say she has won for herself a distinguished place. To use a sporting phrase "India holds the world's record both for the magnitude of her operations and for the speed" with which the results are published. In 1891, my predecessor, Sir Athelstane Baines, produced the first totals of the census then taken about five weeks after the actual enumeration. Ten years later in 1901, we went a little farther. Nearly 300,000,000 of people were counted between 7 p.m. and midnight on the 1st of March. The preliminary result were published on the 15th March, exactly a fortnight later, and these figures differed from those arrived at in the final compilation by only 94,355 or 0·3 per cent. So far as I am aware, no other country, not even the United States, which has always taken the lead in census organization, has produced any figures at all in less than six months. The success attained ten years ago may not improbably be surpassed next year. I say without hesitation, and I welcome the opportunity of appealing it here to the people themselves of all sorts and conditions of men from one end of the Empire to another, who gave their unpaid services for a great public object. An Indian census, is pre-eminently the work of the Indian people. If they held aloof or even demanded the most trifling remuneration for their trouble the whole undertaking would be financially impracticable. As it is the greater part of the enumeration is done for nothing by an army of private individuals, numbering on the last occasion more than a million and a quarter, who bring to their troublesome task a spirit of painstaking accuracy which, I believe, to be unequalled anywhere in the world. Their exertions have to be at times a humorous side. I remember, for example, how the zeal of a volunteer enumerator in the United Provinces impelled him to turn into verse the census instructions and to suggest that the weaker brethren should be required to learn his production by heart. They have also their serious side. Perhaps, the most remarkable instance of voluntary exertions in the public interest occurred in the City of Bombay, where the teaching staff and the senior students of the Elphinstone High School came forward spontaneously and offered to conduct the entire operation of the census for the quarter in which the school was situated. There was plague in Bombay at the time, the census enumerators going from house to house and from room to room, and were specially exposed to infection and several of them fell victims of the disease. I point to that as a fine illustration in a humble sphere that fellow-service, which His Excellency the Viceroy held, the other day, as the ideal to be aimed at in the future. I have no doubt that equally ungrudging assistance will be rendered in the next census and that India will maintain the prominent place that she now occupies on the international record of census successes. Now the main object of a Census Act is to give legal authority and sanction to the host of non-official agents who are appointed to carry out the enumeration. It confers upon them the status of public servants, empowers them to ask certain authorised questions and requires the public to answer such questions and to the best of their knowledge and belief, it places co-operation in the Census on the footing of a public obligation and imposed a penalty of Rs. 50 on certain acts and omissions which would impede or would vitiate its results. But such is the spirit in which the operations are regarded by the people that prosecutions are exceedingly rare and I doubt whether any province could show as many as a dozen cases. Here and there an instance of perversity occurs such as that of the fakir who expressed disapproval of the Census and retired to the middle of a tank until the enumeration was over. But even he was not prosecuted ; he was duly entered in the appropriate schedule and the tank being at the time inhabited was put down as a house. This illustrated the temper in which things are done and the reluctance to have recourse to the penalties provided by the law.

In conclusion there is one clause—Clause 14, which calls for a word of explanation. This clause empowers the local Government to direct that expenses incurred under the Act may be charged to a Municipal, Local or Village Fund. It was inserted at my instance in the Act of 1900 and was explained in rather general terms by Sir Charles Revaz. The real point of it is this, that in every Census certain petty charges are incurred for painting numbers on houses, for pens and ink to write up the schedules and for country paper used in practising enumeration and taking rough drafts. If these things are provided locally they cost next to nothing : one anna per 50 houses is an average figure for numbers, but if they are supplied from head-quarters and elaborate bills sent to the District Magistrate the expenditure is likely to mount up. In any case the power is discretionary and will rest with the local Gvernment to exercise it or not."

DACOITY IN BENGAL.

Gang of Boys to be Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

It is reported that the boys, who have recently been arrested at Howrah and Sibpur in connection with various alleged political dacoities, will be tried before the District Magistarate of Howrah on a charge of being members of a gang whose object is to commit political dacoities. It is also reported that Lalit Kumar Chatterji, the alleged approver in the Netra Dacoity case, has been taken to Howrah to identify certain spots where arms and ammunition are alleged to have been secreted.

Several house searches took place in the moffusil and the house of a Pandit was searched at Dinajpur, but no arrests were made.

Another house search in connection with the Natra Dacoity took place at Serampur.

THE 10TH JATS' INCIDENT.

A Young Suspect Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

It is rumoured that a young man, whose idently has not yet been ascertained, was found loitering in a suspicious manner on the evening of the 26th instant, in the lines of the 10th Jats' Regiment at Alipore. His presence was at once brought to the notice of the Military Officers who had him arrested, and as he could not give a satisfactory account of himself, he was placed in the military lock-up for the night. Yesterday morning, the Commanding Officer asked the Calcutta Police to enquire into this unknown young man's antecedents.

LATER.

The young man who was arrested on suspicion the other day for entering the 10th Jats lines at Alipore appears to be one Ram Chand Singh of Fyzabad who is supposed to have committed murder and escaped six years ago in the garb of a Sanyasi. He went to Burma and served as a Railway Guard there. He has no ostensible means of livelihood. Further police enquiry is proceeding.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The Sihor-Palitana Railway.

STATE BANQUET.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JANUARY 28.

This morning H. E. the Governor, His Highness the Maharaja, Mr. Claude Hill and party went by special train to Sihor where His Excellency performed the ceremony of turning the first sod of an eighteen-mile railway between Sihor and Palitana to be constructed by the Maharaja of Bhavnagar by arrangement with the administrator of Palitana.

In asking His Excellency to turn the first sod His Highness said :—

Your Excellency,—The complicated and onerous task of governing a country demands, in these progressive days, that the Ruler should not only endeavour to supply as far as possible the growing wants of his people, but that he should march in advance of the times. Freedom from external aggression and security from internal disorder—two of the most valuable boons conferred upon India by the British Government—have given a great stimulus to the social and economic development of India. In response to the demand for rapid and cheap means of communication, the country has been covered with an over-expanding network of railways. The Province of Kathiawar has participated in these moments, the outward signs of a progressive body politic, in no ordinary degree. Trade and commerce have increased ; and the habit of travel has seized all sections of the community. Nor has Kathiawar lagged behind other parts of the country in the provision of those means of rapid transit which alone can break down the isolating barries opposing social progress and economic growth. Beginning with the opening of the Bhavnagar Railway in 1880, Railway construction has proceeded apace in Kathiawar, until the Province is well furnished with main lines with an aggregate of more than four hundred miles. It now stands in urgent need of branch and feeder lines, and Your Excellency will be glad to learn that several projects are either in course of construction or under consideration. The Sihor-Palitana line is one of the most important of these. Palitana is the capital of an important and fertile State and is a great centre of Hindu pilgrimage. Its separation from the Kathiawar Railway system by eighteen miles of road attracted the attention of Lord Reay as long age as 1886. Several schemes for the construction of the necessary link were mooted, but fell to the ground ; and it was reserved for the public spirit, co-operation and enterprise of Mr. Tudor Owen, the energetic administrator of Palitana, to give practical shape to the project. He arrived at an understanding with my State for the construction of the long delayed line which we are to commence to-day, and I wish to take this opportunity of publicly thanking him for his liberal co-operation in pushing through the scheme. Your Excellency, in the full confidence that the new line will add to the prosperity of Palitana and indirectly of the Province of Kathiawar, besides facilitating the task of the thousands of pilgrims who twice a year flock to the sacred temples on Satrunjya Hill, I ask you to do me the favour of inaugurating the construction of the line by turning the first sod.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Your Highness Ladies and Gentlemen:—In less than a week I have had the great pleasure of inaugurating no less than three Railway schemes all of which will add to the prosperity of Kathiawar in the near future. That is a remarkable fact and a strong testimony to the enterprise and to the wisdom of the princes and chiefs of this important province. As has been well said by Your Highness the duties pertaining to all Governments in these days tend to become more numerous and more complex. Mechanical science has opened out innumerable avenues to commercial and economical success and in India for the most part the duty of utilizing those avenues for the benefit of the people must fall upon the Government, whether in Native States or in British India. The peace and the security which the British rule has so long maintained offer great opportunities for the development of natural resources and the rulers of Kathiawar have been quick to realize these opportunities and to turn them to the best possible account for the good of their people. I have been greatly struck by the visible signs of progress which are everywhere to be seen and there can be few parts of India which are advancing so steadily as this fortunate Province. There can be no doubt that railways have played a great part in the general advancement of India. They have enabled an external trade of the utmost value to be built up—a trade infinitely exceeding any thing that was possible in pre-British days; they have promoted internal development which enables the large access of population to be supported; they have provided powers for dealing with famine which were formerly non-existent and when in ancient days whole districts were depopulated by scarcity, now food can always reach the people and the only needs are good organization and timely action to save tens of thousands of lives The educative effect of railways in increasing the knowledge of the people quickening their intelligence and assisting the fusion which must be brought about if ever India is to attain to nationhood. I need not comment the effect is everywhere visible in many forms. In Kathiawar the extensive development of railways is remarkable as being brought about by Indian capital and initiated and administered by Indian Princes. I do not know of any part of India where these happy conditions exist quite to the same extent. To Bhavnagar belongs the honour of having been the pioneer State and I am glad to hear that there is to be no lagging in the race and that other projects than that which we are here to inaugurate are under consideration. The Sihor-Palitana line will supply a long recognized need by coupling the State of Palitana with the general system of Kathiawar. The effect will be not only to serve a considerable fertile area with corresponding benefit to the cultivators but to facilitate access to an important centre of Hindu pilgrimage. The Jain community will benefit largerly and an impetus will be given to the cotton-growers of Palitana. This valuable branch line could not have been carried out without co-operation between the Bhavnagar and Palitana, States and I am very glad to know that Your Highness appreciates the assistance rendered by the able administrator of Palitana in bringing the negotiations to so satisfactory a conclusion as to permit the project to assme a practical shape to-day. Your Highness I warmly congratulate you upon your enterprise. There is nothing quite so satisfactory as to see the practical beginning of a project on which one has set one's heart and Your Highness now has that great satisfaction. I will only add that I cordially wish success to the Sihore-Palitana line, of the beneficial results of which in various ways there can be no doubt.

The return journey was made so that Panwadi was reached shortly after mid-day and after luncheon a visit was paid to the Regimental Sports of the Bhavnagar Imperial Lancers who gave an excellent display.

In the evening there was a State Banquet in the Albert Victor Square after which an adjournment was made to witness a grand display of fire-work and the illumination of the Gangajalia Tank which presented an imposing spectacle.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JAN. 14, PARIS, JAN. 15.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

COURT.—The King returned to London on Saturday on the conclusion of his visit to Lord and Lady Iveagh at Elveden Hall. On Monday afternoon his Majesty, after holding his Dissolution Council at Buckingham Palace, left for Brighton, and on his arrival drove to the house of Mr. Arthur Sassoon at Hove.

Dissolution of Parliament.—The King on Monday afternoon held a Council at Buckingham Palace, at which his Majesty signed the Proclamation dissolving Parliament and calling a new Parliament, to meet on Tuesday, February 15, The Proclamation was at once conveyed to the Crown Office, and the issue of the writs was forthwith begun.

Cotton-growing within the Empire.—As the result of negotiations initiated by the late Sir Alfred Jones, the Government, on the recommendation of the Secretary for the Colonies has agreed to make a grant of £10,000 a year for three years towards the cost of the experimental pioneer and missionary work of the British Cotton-Growing Association.

Ireland.—By a fire which broke out in a cottage at Lisburn early on Monday morning a man named Fagan, his wife and their four children were suffocated.

New Sea Lord at the Admiralty.—Captain C. E. Madden has been appointed Fourth Sea Lord of the Admiralty, in place of Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, who is shortly to assume the chief command of the China Station.

The Coal Trade.—Lord MacDonnell, in a decision issued on Monday, following an inquiry held in Newcastle last week, awards a reduction of 6 1-4 per cent. in the wages of Durham miners. The owners sought a reduction of 10 per cent.—The situation arising from the dispute over the working of the Eight Hours' Act does not improve in Northumberland, and in Durham there is considerable unrest.

The General Election.—Mr. Asquith, in his address to the electors of East Fifeshire, says the House of Lords has violated the Constitution in order to save from a mortal blow the cause of Tariff Reform. If the electors care either for Free Trade or for popular government, now is the time to assert their devotion, for in this contest the fortunes of both are at stake.—Mr. Chamberlain has written to several Unionist and Tariff Reform candidates urging that the constituencies should take advantage of the opportunity which is offered to them to adopt Tariff Reform. He believes that wherever it has been tried Tariff Reform has proved a remedy for most of the evils of which we complain. He therefore attaches great importance to the present election, and thinks it is more critical than any other can possibly be.—Sir Hugh Bell has accepted an invitation from the City Liberal Association to stand as Liberal and Free Trade candidate for the City.—Large meetings have been held during the week by both parties in different parts of the country, among the speakers have been the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. A. Chamberlain, Mr. Lloyd-George, Sir E. Grey, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Long and Mr. Redmond.

Wills.—Provisional probate has been granted of the will of Miss Ellen Morrison, of Pangbourne, sister of the late Mr. C. Morrison. The property is returned at £975,000 "so far as at present ascertained." Large legacies are bequeathed to a number of relatives and friends, and £12,000 in all to charitable and religious institutions.—Dr. H. H. Clutten, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, has left such a sum as, with sums that may have been given for like purposes by his wife and daughter, will make up £15,000 to St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, to be applied in furthering pathological study.—Mrs. J. R. Haywood, of Kennington Park-road, S.E., has left bequests amounting altogether to £18,600 to charitable institutions.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Lord Kitchener, speaking at a dinner given in his honour by the New South Wales Ministry, said he had been struck by the keenness of the citizen forces in their military duties. He arrived at Melbourne on Tuesday, and at a banquet given in his honour by the Commonwealth Goverment, he said that Australia was possessed of first-class material, and he knew of no country where young men showed such aptitude for military training.

Canada.—In the Dominion House of Commons on Wednesday Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Minister of Marine, introduced the Naval Defence Bill, and explained that the Government propose to organize a Naval Service on the lines of the Militia Act of Canada, which would include a permanent force, a reserve force, and a volunteer force. An important provision in the Bill was that in case of emergency the Government might by an Order in Council place the Fleet at the disposal of his Majesty for service with the Royal Navy. It was proposed to build at present four vessels of the "Bristol" class, one of the "Boadicea" class, and six destroyers. Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, in replying to the Premier criticized the Government proposals as inadequate in view of the dangers threatening the Motherland, and asked whether Canadians were to lag behind when their kinsfolk in the other great Dominions were putting forth special efforts in the defence of the Empire. Vigorous action on the part of Canada was necessary. She had no "Dreadnought" or fleet unit, but she could purchase a "Dreadnought" or send the equivalent in cash to be used in certain conditions as the Admiralty might determine. This was the duty of Canadians to their country and to the whole Empire.

New Zealand.—Our Wellington correspondent states that in consequence of the preferential treatment of British goods by New Zealand, British trade is benefiting at the expense of foreign countries.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Taft's Special Message.—Mr. Taft's Special Message was submitted to the United States Congress on Friday. The greater part of the Message is confined to a close reasoning upon a number of recommendations relating to amendments of the Inter-State Commerce Law and to a consideration of the Anti-Trust Law and of good and bad trusts.

The Republican Party.—In consequence of the hostile action taken by the Republican "insurgents" in the Washington House of Representatives their names have been struck off the party list, and they have been warned not to expect any help from the Republican Congressional Committee in the next campaign.

Dismissal of the Chief Forester.—Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of the United States, an intimate friend and adviser of Mr. Roosevelt, has been removed from his office by Mr. Taft for insubordination.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—A company has been formed in Belgium for the promotion of emigration from that country to the Katanga.

China.—Our Shanghai correspondent states that the reports of the proceedings at the meeting of the first session of the Provincial Assembly at Nanking show that the Deputies possess no small capacity for business.—A serious collision has taken place on the Tongking frontier between a band of 150 deserters from the Chinese Army, who had taken refuge on Tongkinese territory, and French troops in which the Chinese had many killed and wounded, and the French lost two officers.

France.—Both Chambers of the French Parliament resumed work on Tuesday, In the Lower House M. Louis Passy, who presided by seniority, spoke on the general political situation in France and inveighed against what he characterized as an error—the accepted theory that a majority in the Lower House has a right to insist upon the passing of any measure which it approves. After M. Passy's speech M. Brisson was re-elected President of the Chamber.—Two new French "Dreadnoughts," to be built at Brest and Lorient, are to have a displacement of 23,000 tons and a speed of 20 knots.—Recent outrages in Paris have again called attention to the urgency of dealing with the Apaches, both from the point of the view of security of the capital and from that of the moral atmosphere of certain regiments, into which convicted offenders are introduced.

Germany.—The new Session of the Prussian Diet was opened on Tuesday by the Emperor William in person. The chief feature of the Speech from the throne was a reference to a Bill for reform of the franchise. The Minister of Finance made a statement on the financial position, showing an estimated deficit of £4,600,000 for 1910, which will have to be met by loan.—Our Berlin correspondent explains that while the provisional calculations of 1906 showed an increase of 8,000,000 marks in the naval expenditure for 1910 over that of 1909, a note prefixed to the estimates of 1910 shows that this increase amounts to 35, 300,000 marks.

Greece.—A fire broke out at the Greek Royal Palace in Athens last week. Great damage was done to the central portion, but the furniture and many valuable relics and documents were saved. The total damage is estimated at £100,000.

Hungary.—Dr. de Lukacs on Tuesday resigned his Hungarian Premiership and Count Khuen Hedervary was appointed in his stead.

Morocco.—Senor Gasset, the Spanish Minister of Public Works, has arrived in the Riff and explained to the natives the object of his journey. He has received satisfactory assurances of the friendly disposition of the tribesmen.—Reports that the Union des Mines Marocaines applied for but were refused, a concession by the Sultan are contradicted.

Nicaragua.—According to the American Consul at Bluefields, the commander of his Majesty's ship Scylla has warned the Revolutionary and Government forces in Nicaragua that there must be no fighting in Greytown, as the greater number of houses there are owned by British subjects, and that, if hostilities take place, he will consider himself at liberty to land men and guns.

The Manchurian Railways.—Mr. Knox, American Secretary of State, has issued a statement defining the attitude of the United States in regard to the proposal for the neutralisation of the railways in Manchuria. The proposal is condemned in Japan as inconsistent, unpractical, and unfair to Japan.

The Cretan Question.—The Porte has protested to the four protecting Powers against the alleged action of the Cretan Government in deciding that officials shall take the oath to the King of the Hellenes and that the Courts shall recognize the Greek code.—The British and Russian Governments have replied to the Turkish circular on the subject of Crete, stating that they follow with regret the insensate policy of the Cretans, and giving the Porte to understand that they are concerting measures to prevent acts of folly such as the despatch of deputies to Athens.

Turkey.—The new Grand Vizier has arrived in Constantinople and the new Cabinet has been completed.

Aerial Navigation.—All official and un-official altitude "records" for aeroplanes were broken at Los Angeles on Wednesday by M. Paulhan. In a Farman bi-plane he ascended 4,600ft., remaining in the air for 59min. 46 1-5sec. The Officials of the International Aeronautic Federation have arranged a list of the principal aviation fixtures for this year.

British South Pole Expedition.—Captain Scott has received a letter from the Treasury informing him that Parliament will be asked next Session to vote a sum of £20,000 towards the cost of the British Antarctic Expedition which is to start this summer. Including this sum, £31,000 has now been subscribed or promised towards the £40,000 required.

Foreign Trade in December.—The trade returns for December show increases of £3,960,000, or 6·9 per cent., in the imports, and £4,388,000, or 14·9 per cent., in the exports. The re-exports show an increase of 17·6 per cent.

New Governor of Uganda.—Captain H. E. S. Cordeaux, Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Somaliland, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda. Colonel Sir W. Manning has been appointed to succeed Captain Cordeaux in Somaliland.

Peruvian Antiquities.—A collection of rare and valuable prehistoric antiquities from Peru, the value of which has been estimated at several thousand pounds, has been offered by a City merchant to the British Museum.

Shipping.—The passenger traffic between New York and European ports during 1909 showed a considerable increase as regards West bound business generally, and a small increase in first-class passengers, a slight decline in second-class, and a heavy falling off in third-class as regards East-bound business.

Sport.—Under Rugby Union rules, an international trial match between England and The Rest, played at Twickenham on Saturday, was won by The Rest by 19 to ten points. Other matches under Rugby Union rules and Association rules were played on Saturday.—The match between the M.C.C. team and Natal at Durban was drawn.—The American Polo Association has accepted the provisional challenge from the Hurlingham Club for the Champion Cup, provided that the formal challenge is received not later than June 1 next. In the ice hockey matches for the championship of Europe at Les Avants, Switzerland, the English team have been declared the winners.

MR. MULLINER AND THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. H. H. Mulliner writes the following letter, under date Jan. 7 to the "Morning Post":—Sir,—Mr. McKenna stated yesterday: "He denied the allegation that the Admiralty had tried to drive Mr. Mulliner out of business." In reply to this I beg to quote a speech on Tuesday last by one of my former co-directors, Mr. Samuel Roberts, M.P., who, after referring to the evidence I gave to the Cabinet, stated: "There was no doubt that after that pressure was brought by the Admiralty on Mr. Mulliner to resign the position of managing director of the Coventry Ordnance Works," I am quite willing to supply further evidence, if necessary, including Mr. McKenna's personal connection with this most discreditable matter. Next, as reported: "Mr. Mulliner was still in business, and, had the Admiralty tried to drive him out, he is sure they would have been more successful."

I admit I do not understand what is meant by this. I have already published the details of my resignation; the only connection which I have with the Coventry Ordnance Works to-day is that they owe me £5,000, a part of a much larger amount which the Admiralty's action forced them to pay me. This amount, so far as I know, was left over merely as a financial convenience; I have a first charge on their profits up to that sum.

It is interesting that Mr. McKenna now definitely admits, for the first time, that my warning was received. He asks: "What steps could the Government have taken to anticipate the acceleration of shipbuilding in 1906 when the shipbuilding itself did not begin till 1907?" I think it will be generally admitted that this is the weakest statement that Mr. McKenna has yet made. The preparations of which I warned them obviously enabled Germany the following year to take the steps he refers to. I quote from my original letter of May 1906:—

These extensions, etc., will give them [Krupps] a possibility of output far in excess of the whole capacity in Great Britain. The scheme must either be immense future requirements for their own country or that they mean to obtain the whole armament trade of the world outside the few Great Powers who build for themselves.

The first part of the above is exactly what happened. One need not be either a Cabinet Minister or a naval expert to point out that the obvious course would have been to take the same steps in this country; irrespective of safeguarding the protection of our Empire, it would not have necessitated Mr. McKenna's undignified admission of March 16, 1909: "Two years ago anyone familiar with the capacity of Krupps . . . would have ridiculed the possibility of their undertaking . . . To-day this productive power is an accomplished fact.

I also compare this with the first paragraph of my letter of warning: "Are you aware of the enormous expenditure now going on at Krupps for the purpose of manufacturing very large naval guns and mounting quickly?" Mr. McKenna demands that his "opponents should prove their words either with facts or figures, or cease from using them." I venture to demand that Mr. McKenna should do the same or cease from denying them.—Yours, etc.

H. H. MULLINER.

Clifton Court, near Rugby, Jan. 7.

A Chelsea member of the Navy League has received the following letter from Lord Charles Beresford:—"Alas, I am sorry to say everything Mr. Mulliner states is correct, and is a glaring illustration of the Admiralty methods during the last four years. Any officer who carried out his duty by representing facts, more particularly with regard to the damaging effects of some of the so-called reforms, was treated in much the same way as Mr. Mulliner. The public were fairly disgusted with the case of Admiral Sturdee, Capt. Campbell, and Capt. Hulbert. There are, I am sorry to say, many more cases of similar character, which I intend to bring out in the near future as it is necessary to show the country how the Navy has got into its present state of inefficiency and want of preparation for war. Admiralty methods have gone far to destroy loyalty to authority, good comradeship, and the old glorious traditions of the service where officers and men alike thought of one object—the good of the service and benefit of the . . . Powerful and party interests, no doubt, will [be] used to support the creators of this lamentable state of affairs, but I have the greatest belief in the sentiment of the people for right, fair play, honesty of purpose, and patriotism, as opposed to personal and party motives."

GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(Continued from page 7.)

THE STATE BANQUET.

In proposing the health of His Excellency, His Highness said:—

Mr. Hill, Ladies and Gentlemen,—You will all, I know, join heartily with me in responding to my next toast—the health and happiness of His Excellency Sir George Clarke, my illustrious and honoured guest, whom I am proud to welcome to Bhavnagar to-day.

Your Excellency, I have looked forward to this day with the liveliest anticipation, and I am indeed grateful to you for having accepted the invitation to visit my capital in the midst of those multifarious duties which crowd upon the head of this Presidency. Your Excellency, you came amongst us no stranger. We all know you as a great servant of the Crown, the trusted adviser of His Majesty and of his Government, and as one who had breadened his knowledge by service in one of the Dominions beyond the seas. We looked forward with confidence to profiting richly from your remarkable talents and unique experience of affairs. We have seen with admiration and appreciation these qualities bent to the complex task of the administration of a great Province at a time of stress and difficulty, and we, in common with all parts of Western India, have benefited from your noble devotion to duty. But in this connection one other acknowledgment needs to be made. Your Excellency has brought to the discharge of the duties of your high office not only abilities of the highest order, but the priceless gift of insight and appreciation of everybody's point of view, and therefore we confidently anticipate that the completion of your Governorship, which, we trust, will be for the full allotted period, will be prolific of lasting good to the Province of Bombay.

Your Excellency, this is a theme which tempts me to greater length than is permissible in an after-dinner speech. But even with the desire to be brief, and in your presence, I cannot omit reference to your constant endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the people, and to direct popular energies and popular ambitions into useful and judicious channels. I would especially refer to your efforts to deepen and strengthen our system of education, and to establish science training upon a sure footing, so that India, which has now entered the comity of nations, may be fitted to take her right place amongst the productive countries of the world. Our gratitude for these services is intensified by the knowledge that they have been pursued under a combination of the most painful afflictions, which would have stunned a lesser man. I would ask you to believe me that we are not insensible of the sacrifices which you have made on our behalf.

Your Excellency's desire personally to acquaint yourself with the wants, feelings and sentiments of the country has particular application to your relations with the Ruling Chiefs of the Presidency, several of whom have had the honour of being your guests at Government House. The generous and cordial hospitality the almost scrupulous oriental care for my comfort and convenience during my pleasant visit to Ganeshkhind in 1908, made a deep impression upon me, and I shall always cherish the memory of the happy days spent in the company of Your Excellency. I, and I am sure that I am speaking for all my brother Chiefs, recognise in you a true, wise and firm friend, who will never permit any interference with their inherited rights and cherished privileges. And may I also say for myself that I am filled with gratitude at the ceremony which you performed yesterday? The day will always be memorable to me, and I am profoundly grateful to His Majesty for having conferred upon me the title of Maharajah, in addition, to connect Oriental instincts to Oriental society.

There is yet another cause of gratitude to me and to my people. Government have been pleased to bestow upon my Dewan, Mr. Prabhashanker D. Pattani, the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. None know, except myself, how loyally and with what entire devotion Mr. Pattani has served me, and in me the State of Bhavnagar. I take a pride in this honour scarcely less than that of Mr. Pattani, for I feel that in honouring my Dewan Government have set the seal of their approval on the administration of my State. These several marks of Royal favour I regard as a generous appreciation of my humble but sincere endeavours to keep abreast of the times in the governance of my people, and a recognition of the affectionate and loyal devotion of my House to His Majesty's Throne and Person. Indeed these sentiments are the priceless heirlooms of the State of Bhavnagar. They came to me in unbroken succession from my ancestors, whose friendly intercourse with the Paramount Power—and this the Rulers of Bhavnagar always remember with pardonable pride dates back to a period long anterior to the time when the British Government first set foot on the soil of Kathiawar. It is my passionate desire to bequeath them to my successors, not only unimpaired, but strengthened since they passed into my possession.

And here let me turn aside for a moment to a question which is engaging the attention of all thoughtful men in the country. The tendency towards acts of anarchy and violence which possesses the minds of some misguided Indian youths and their abettors in an evil of the first magnitude, threatening the very bases of society and imperilling the peaceful progress of this country. Until recently we were in the belief that the canker of lawlessness and crime had not penetrated this Presidency, and the attempt on the life of His Excellency the Viceroy at Ahmedabad followed by the cold-blooded and cruel murder of one of the ablest, kindest, and most sympathetic officers of the Service, came upon us as a painful and shocking surprise. I feel sure that the number of persons capable of these crimes is few, and the guilty persons are insane, for no man in the full possession of his senses can believe that violence and crime will do the least good to this, or any other country. But what pains us to recognize is the strong suspicion that behind the demented youth who fires the fatal shot are older and abler brains both in India and abroad. Hitherto this hateful poison has failed to penetrate the Native States where the people are given to peaceful and profitable pursuits. Nevertheless I take this opportunity of expressing my detestation and abhorrence of the seditious propaganda and its odious fruits. The measures which Government may take to suppress it will be supported by all true Indians, who will rejoice in the eradication of an evil un-Indian in its origin, baleful in its fruits.

Let me now pass to a happier theme, and express my profound satisfaction at the frank and statesmanlike declaration by His Excellency the Viceroy of the policy of non-interference which will govern the relations between the Paramount Power and the Native States. Out of nearly a century of discussion and experiment the Government of India have arrived at a determination, which cements the partnership between the Native States and the Raj, removes possible causes of friction, and liberally constructed as we know it is by Your Excellency's Government, insures us the stability of our institutions and peaceful and harmonious progress. This declaration comes as a fitting sequel to the constitutional reforms recently inaugurated in India: together they open out a splendid prospect of social material and economic advancement under the Flag which has made India the great Empire she is to-day.

Your Excellency, let me once again say how proud and glad I am in your presence in my capital. I trust that your visit will prove agreeable; and that you may be given health and strength to carry to its normal termination a Governorship which has already proved of incalculable advantage to the Presidency of Bombay.

Mr. Hill, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in pledging my honoured guest, His Excellency the Governor Sir George Clarke.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I find it particularly difficult to reply to the toast of my health, because your Highness has referred to me in terms so kind, so sympathetic and so appreciative that I feel somewhat overwhelmed. I came to India with the advantage of experiences so widely and varied as have fallen to the lot of few men, but with the disadvantage of my years and of knowing India previously from books alone, I well knew that the task before me could not be easy, but I have found that some of the mountains I expected to climb have proved to be only molehills and on the other hand that there have been difficulties in directions which I did not anticipate. One strong conviction I brought with me and that was that everywhere, but in India especially, qualities of heart count far more than those of head and that if I could but win the confidence of the people and make them feel, that I had no thought but for their interests. I might be able to accomplish a little good or at least to sow some few seeds which might bear fruit in after years. Your Highness tells me that I have succeeded in winning the confidence of the Chiefs and the people of the presidency, and if it be so, I am unfeignedly thankful and your kindly words are the greatest encouragement I could have. I fear, however, that I have accomplished little, not half of what I hoped for, but one must have infinite patience and in the time that may remain I can only strive most earnestly to give my best in the discharge of my many responsibilities. The domestic help and support on which I counted have been taken from me, but I have had the consolation of the wonderful sympathy of the warm-hearted people of India which enabled me to remain at my post. Your Highness has attended to the early relations of your ancestors with the British Government and it is interesting to recall the fact that as far back as 1759 British support was asked for as a protection against Cambay and that Bhavnagar cooperated with us for the suppression of the piracy which was disastrous to a trade that even in the late 17th century was valuable and important. In the changed conditions of to-day the practical co-operation of Bhavnagar in the general defence of India is still a happy feature in our relations and the very smart and efficient squadron of Imperial Service Lancers which your Highness maintains is a proof of your recognition of the advantages that have been conferred upon India by the Raj as the consolidating force of order and the dispenser of the blessings of peace. The history of your Highness's family is one of unbroken loyalty and I know that the sentiments which you have expressed this evening spring from the heart and will be upheld untarnished by your successors in years to come. It was a great pleasure to me to congratulate you upon the honoured title conferred upon you by His Majesty the King-Emperor in well merited recognition of your devotion to the Throne and of your consistent efforts to secure the happiness and advancement of your people. I am most fortunate in being able to give a personal touch to your new honours in yesterday's ceremony. May your Highness long be spared as an inspiring influence for good in your State and a shining example of whole-hearted loyalty. As your Highness has said, none except yourself can fully understand the great services which Mr. Pattani has rendered, but I have had personal opportunities of ascertaining his conspicuous ability, his clear judgment and his devotion to your Highness and to the State of Bhavnagar. The richly deserved honour which has been bestowed upon him and which I hope he will long live to wear will, I trust, be regarded as an encouragement by all who are engaged in the difficult task of administration in the States of Kathiawar.

I have already spoken more than once during my tour on the anarchical propaganda which appear to have taken hold of far too many minds in India. The youths who have been seduced into foul crimes are, as your Highness justly says, moved by "older and abler brains" both in India and abroad. For these misguided youths we can only feel pity, but it is our plain duty to stop the flow of poisonous teaching at its sources and I appeal to all true men in the presidency—all, to whom the fair repute of their country and of their religion is dear, all who desire the peace and progress of India—to co-operate actively with us by discouraging the preaching of the doctrine of hate and by supporting such measures as are now necessary. The leading Princes and Chiefs of India who are the natural leaders of the people have spoken out in plain terms and have expressed their determination to exclude sedition from their territories and to co-operate with us in maintaining the foundation of order. I hope that equal frankness will be forthcoming in other quarters and that the idea that the hand of Government is weakening will be dismissed as baseless. Then assuredly present troubles will cease and futile demands for what at present is wholly impossible will be submerged in united efforts to promote the general good of the people.

Your Highness, I know of nothing in the world that corresponds to the relation of the Princes and Chiefs of India to the British Government. There may have been in the past a tendency to force the pace too much with the result of over interference with the internal affairs of the Native States. If so that tendency has certainly passed away and our desire is only to support, to advise when necessary, and to be true friends in need in the many vicissitudes of life. Cases may sometimes occur in which more than this may be necessary for a time, but such cases will be increasingly rare and they will always be dealt with so ably with regard to the interests of the people and the stability of the State. We desire to see consolidation of the power of Native Rulers within their territory and to maintain the permanence of their ancient dynasties. I am certain that all the Princes and Chiefs understand our motives as does your Highness and that happy relations now prevailing, will conduce to the social, material and economic advancement of India under the flag of England. Your Highness, my tour in Kathiawar will be one of the most delightful memories of my life. I have been learning, as the Americans say, all the time and the knowledge of local conditions and needs will be of the utmost value during what may remain of my stay in India. I have been interested in seeing specimens of local handiwork of various kinds and I should like to add that I have seen nothing to equal the art work of your accomplished daughter whose example must be a great encouragement to others. I believe firmly on the advantages of personal contact and I feel that during this fascinating tour I have cemented previous friendship and made many new ones. I and all your guests present this evening will never forget that kindly and thoughtful hospitality which you have richly showered upon us. I warmly thank you for the too flattering, though to me most encouraging and inspiring, terms in which you have proposed my health and I am grateful to you all, ladies and gentlemen, for your cordial acceptance of the toast. I wish all that is best to your Highness and to Her Highness who has nobly seconded your efforts for the public good and continued progress and prosperity to the State of Bhavnagar under a wise and beneficent rule.

In response to the toast of his Health, His Highness said:—

Your Excellency,—I thank you most sincerely for the kind manner in which you have proposed my health, and you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the cordial way in which you have greeted it. I deeply value the words of appreciation which have fallen from Your Excellency, and I regard it as my great good fortune that I should have been deemed worthy of them by the representative of His Imperial Majesty in the Bombay Presidency. Once more, Your Excellency, I thank you for your generous references to myself, and you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for so kindly responding to them.

Your Excellency's kindly reference to my Rani has deeply touched her and whatever Oriental instincts may say about a husband carrying a wife's message it gives me great pleasure to express her most cordial thanks for your kind thought.

Mr. E. A. Wakefield, who left in October on leave, having been transferred to Africa, Mr. J. H. Monson, Vice-Consul of the United States in Rangoon, will continue to act in the Consulate until Mr. Wakefield's successor is appointed.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, January 28.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mon Mohan Ghose, B.A., has vacated the Fellowship of the Calcutta University. Mr. A. Erle is appointed an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

Honorary Consul for Cuba has been given entry to Government.

Mr Winter has resigned the Indian Civil Service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. Ireland as Consul for Belgium is recognised.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. King is appointed head draftsman of Railways.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Icote O'Connor becomes Deputy Comptroller and Mr. M. K. Ghatak Assistant Controller, India Treasuries, Mr. K. C. Biswas, Probationer, Enrolled List, is posted as Asst. Comptroller-General.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Pope, Survey Department, is granted two years' combined leave.

Mr. McRae, Mycologist, goes to Madras Presidency, Major Baldrey officiates as Imperial Bacteriologist, Mukteswar, vice Mr. Holmes.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Herbert Risley, is appointed Vice-President, Legislative Council.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Prentice C.S., Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for two months.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. S. Fraser, of the 31st Duke of Connaught Own Lancers, is permitted to resign from 29th November.

The following retirements are notified:—

Colonel William Richard Fielding from 25th from 25th February, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. R. Anderson from 1st March; Lieut-Colonal J. L. Poynder, I. M. S. (Madras) from 12th December last; Colonel R. D. Murray, I. M. S. (Bengal) and Lieut-Colonel J. Anderson, I. M. S. (Bengal) from 1st April.

Lieut-Colonel D. C. F. Macintyre, I. A. becomes Colonel.

Engineer E. S. Borner, Royal Indian Marine, is granted an extension of leave till 8th February.

THE UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, January 28.

The buildings in the various courts of the United Provinces' Exhibition are now being constructed from the drawings forwarded by Sir Swinton Jacob, and the designs followed are somewhat similar to those for the Oriental Court at the White City. A special feature in the buildings will be found in the Fine and Applied Arts Court, where well-known firms are erecting four structures of expanded metal and ferro-concrete. A fine club for the use of Europeans and Indians will prove for the social intercourse between two communities. Messrs. Ellis and Morcom have lent as an exhibit in the power-house one of their 365 engines and in conjunction with this engine it is expected that two boilers will be exhibited, both by Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox.

The Exhibition Polo Tournament will commence probably on the 5th December, 1910.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, January 28.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April 1909 to the 15th January 1910 show a gain of Rs. 1,97,60,736 compared with the corresponding figures for 1909 and are less than those of 1908 by Rs. 21.27,114.

The services of Lieut. Col. H. Bonham Carter, R. E., of the Superior Traffic Department of State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India from the 31st January, 1910.

Sanction has been accorded to the estimate for additional alterations at Farukhabad Station due to the entry of the Farukhabad Shikoabad Railway.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, January 28.

In the Bengal Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Sen's resolution for throwing the vacancies in the provincial Civil Service to open competitive examination has been postponed till the next meeting. The Hon'ble Mr. Duke said that the question relating to the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions is still under consideration and no statement could be made.

THE GULF ARMS TRADE.

Great Diminution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, January 28.

It is reported that gun-running from Muscat, in consequence of the action taken by Admiral Slade has materially lessened along the Mekran Coast, but according to a report the Afgans concerned in the arms traffic are exasperated by the success of Admiral Slade's recent operations and all the caravans are escorted by bands of well armed men. It is possible that landing parties on the Mekran Coast may still have some fighting. There are small detachments of the 116th Maharattas at Charbar and Jask and it was reported last week that the Afgans meant to attack the post at Jask in retaliation for the damage done to their trade.

STUDENT'S ALLEGED DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, January 28.

The Hon'ble Mr. Newbould, District Judge, after hearing arguments of both sides for the bail of Sitanath Dass, the Dacca College student, arrested in connection with the Rajendrapur Dacoity, decided to pass orders after a fortnight. The case will be heard on 8th February.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, January 28.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires, that Mr. Mitra, in a lecture delivered yesterday, argued that the Bagdad Railway would increase the political importance of Karachi and Germany's interest therein. He protested against the German Consul, being a member of the Karachi Port Trust, a position implying a knowledge of naval secrets.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page C.)

I quote the concluding passages of Mr. Havell's most suggestive and thoughtful paper:—"Lord Morley, on a recent memorable occasion, said that there is a great feeling prevailing in this country—quite beyond the limits of party—of pity, of sympathy, and of horror at the miseries which our industrial system entails. Nevertheless it is this system, pure and unadulterated, which Indian departmentalism, for the last fifty years, has been recommending as the only practical one under British rule, and using all its influence to propagate. I shall not cease to protest against this recommendation and this propaganda as long as I live. Indian art is not dead; it has been sleeping, but is now awakening, and to continue to ignore it in the future as we have done in the past is, I am convinced, the worst of all bad policies, and one which is fraught with evil consequences to our Empire." The discussion was opened by the chairman of the meeting, Sir George Birdwood, who while agreeing with Mr. Havell's aspirations for reform, considered that the lecturer had been unduly critical of the Indian departments. Other speakers were the distinguished artist, Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. Robert F. Chisholm, Dr Coomareswamy, and Mr. William Rothenstein, a well known member of the Art-Workers' Guild.

ANCIENT AND MODERN IMPERIALISM.

It is a pleasure to turn from the violent polemics of the political platform to the address on the above subject delivered on Tuesday by Lord Cromer before the Classical Association of which he is the president. It has come as a surprise to many, that Lord Cromer to his other qualifications adds that of being a competent classical scholar, for he is not a University man and had only the ordinary education of a young man turned for the Army. Doubtless when things in Egypt settled down he had plenty of leisure in which to cultivate and extend his taste for the classics. The comparison between the Romans and ourselves as rulers of alien races, has often been made, but probably never, with more acuteness than by Lord Cromer, and his references to India were of special interest. The bravery and fidelity of the Native Army or, as he called, the auxiliary troops of Great Britain, have been conspicuous on many a well-fought field. Will the past be repeated in the future, will the steadfast loyalty, which both rulers and ruled have reason to contemplate with pride, "resist those disintegrating forces now being stimulated into action both in India and England with a recklessness which at times seems to take but little heed of that wise old saw *Respice finem*? That is, he says, one of the crucial Imperial questions of the future. He would not hazard a prophecy about it. On the subject of non-assimilation, Lord Cromer seems to think that this will remain to the end of the chapter. So far as he knows the Greeks alone among European peoples have shown any power of assimilation with indigenous races of Asia and Africa. Lord Cromer seems, by the way, to give a wide interpretation of the term, indigenous. We have failed not because we are Englishmen, Scotsmen or Irishmen, but because we are Westerns. *Quo vadis?* is a question to which the Englishman would, Lord Cromer thinks, be puzzled to give any definite answer. To hazard any conjectures as to the consequences of "recent bold experiments" in India is useless. Some of our fellow countrymen consider that our duty lies in the direction of developing self-governing principle all along the line, and that we must accept the consequences of their development whatever they might be—even, he conceived, to the extent of paving the way for our own withdrawal from the country. Within reasonable limits, Lord Cromer accepts that interpretation of our duty. He admits that this may increase the difficulty of governing the country, but altogether rejects the extreme consequence of possible withdrawal. "The foundation-stone of Indian reform must be the steadfast maintenance of British supremacy."

VISNAGAR NAGAR CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Visnagar Nagars are a sect of high class Brahmins, and have taken their descriptive name after the town Visnagar, situated near Mehsana in Gujarat where the number of the sect still abounds. This community is not a very large one in comparison to other communities in India, but Government service or other similar occupation has scattered them all over India and nearly every town can boast of having some Visnagar Nagars as their denizen. The peacefulness and loyalty to their Government is a special characteristic of this sect. Many of this small community have enjoyed high rank, and have distinguished themselves in various important branches of both the British Government and the Native States. The community is still proud to own such distinguished and capable men as Hon'ble Pandit Sunderlal, C. I. E., in Allahabad, Rai Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker in Ahmedabad, and few others in different high positions; but still the majority of the community has much degenerated of late for want of education and in consequence of hard times. The calculations, recently arrived at, show an enormous decrease in their numbers in the last few years, and if this rate of diminution continues, another hundred and fifty years would exterminate the whole community. It sounds awful for a sect, but it is a fact nevertheless. The majority of the community is enveloped in ignorance and saturated with its accompaniments. Undesirable customs and prejudices have blocked the way to progress at every step and the unfortunate community has now reached to such a point, that, if not checked, its destruction is inevitable. It rests, now, with the present generation, either to help the community to regenerate or allow it to go in its road to extinction. The first move towards betterment would be to create a brotherhood amongst the far scattered members of the community, yet unknown to one another and to start funds to provide education. Once this is accomplished, the right road to progress has been taken. The proposal to hold a Conference is an excellent idea to create fraternity, but its first aim should be the constitution of an energetic body, whose business should be to give its life long energies to the enterprise. Co-operation of all the educated and well-to-do members of the community is essential to impart success to such an undertaking as a Conference, and a Conference is necessary to attract a body to form into a union, and union is needed by the Visnagar Nagars. It is hoped that the educated members of the community will not remain in the background in matters of reform, as all the reformation, and future of the community depends only on them.—Yours, etc,

J. G. VYAS.

Ajmer, January 25.

NAMBUTHALAI RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, January 28.

The trial of Nambuthalai riot case was taken up at Madura on the 26th instant by Mr. S. G. Roberts. In this case Ahmed and 14 others of Nambuthalai are charged with rioting with deadly weapons and dacoity. The case is likely to last for a week.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Dissolution of Parliament.

LONDON, January 14.

The Parliament, which was elected in January 1906, four years ago, came to an end at half past three on Monday, Jan. 10. At that hour the King held a Council at Buckingham Palace and signed the Proclamation dissolving Parliament.

The Ministers who attended the Council were Lord Wolverhampton, the Lord President; Lord Crewe, the Colonial Secretary; Lord Althorp, the Lord Chamberlain; and Lord Pentland, the Secretary for Scotland; Sir Almeric FitzRoy, Clerk to the Council, was also present. Before the Council ended Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, Governor of Cape Colony, was sworn in as a member.

Proclamations dissolving the Convocations of Canterbury and York, ordering the assembling of new Convocations, and providing for the election of sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland were also issued.

The Royal Proclamation, dissolving Parliament, was publicly read from the steps of the Royal Exchange on Jan. 11 by Col. Kearns, the Common Crier and Serjeant-at-Arms of the City of London. There was a large audience. After the reading of the document a cheer was given for the King.

THE ISSUE OF THE WRITS.

The Proclamation of the Dissolution was conveyed on the 10th by the Privy Council's senior messenger to the office of the Council in Whitehall, and the order for the issue of the writs was then issued to the Clerk to the Crown (Sir Kenneth Muir-Mackenzie) at the House of Lords.

In the office of the Clerk to the Crown the writs had been prepared in readiness, and needed only completion by the affixing of the seal. In all 542 writs were dealt with at the Crown Office. Only one writ is issued for each constituency, however many members it may return. Of the number mentioned 88 were delivered by hand in London and in county constituencies immediately adjoining London. The others were sent by special messenger to the General Post Office for despatch by registered post to the various returning Offices.

Mr. Hickman, the Messenger of the Great Seal, took charge of the 88 writs which were to be delivered in or near London, and set out immediately in a motor car. The writs included those for all the metropolitan constituencies, for the University of London, and for four counties—namely, Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and Sussex. Mr. Hickman first delivered the writ for Westminster, and ended his journey at West Ham.

Notice had been sent to the returning officers, advising them of the time at or near to which they might expect the writs so that they might be in waiting either personally or by deputy, and so avoid delay. Inside each writ as it left the Crown Office, was folded an official form of receipt and the return of these, duly signed, was the guarantee that the writs had been duly delivered.

Although a number of writs reached the returning officers on the 10th, in no case was the writ received sufficiently early for the returning officer to make arrangements for the polling to take place on Jan. 14. The late hour at which the Privy Council met, instead of the usual hour of noon, was fixed in order to place practically all parts of the country on an equality with regard to the fixing of dates for nomination and polling.

The writs for elections in Ireland do not pass through the Crown Office in London, but are issued from the Lord Lieutenant's Office in Dublin.

As had been generally anticipated, the new Parliament is summoned to meet on Feb. 15. The date selected is in accordance with the precedent of 1906, when Parliament was dissolved on Jan. 8 and the new Parliament met on Feb. 13.

The Parliament which has come to an end was the twenty-eighth of the United Kingdom. It held its first meeting on Feb. 13, 1906, and has therefore lasted for rather less than four years. It may be known in history as the First Group Parliament, for till it came into being the Labour Party had never occupied a position of any importance. It has known two Prime Minister. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's resignation was announced on April 5, 1908, a few weeks before his death, and Mr. Asquith has since been at the head of affairs. When it first settled down to work the House of Commons consisted of 400 Liberals, including the members of the Trade Unionist Group, 30 Labour members, 83 Nationalists and 157 Unionists, including the Speaker. At the time of its decease the Liberals and Trade Unionists numbered 384. Though most of the Trade Unionists had taken the Labour Party's pledge; there were 33 Labour members, and, 1 Socialist, 83 Nationalists, and 167 Unionists, including the Speaker, 1 Liberal and 1 Unionist seat being vacant.

UNIONIST PROSPECTS.

The "Times" learns on the best authority that the reports received at the headquarters of the Unionist Party continue to be of the most satisfactory character. During the past week the enthusiasm of canvassers and other workers has risen in proportion to the hopefulness of the prospects of the immediate future. The questions of Tariff Reform and national defence are exciting the keenest interest. The voters are now thoroughly alive to the importance of these dominating issues, affecting as they do not only the imperial interests of the country, but also the immediate interests of every man who has to earn a living. The concentration of attention on these issues has been productive of the most satisfactory results.

OPPOSITION IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

Sir Hugh Bell, the well-known ironmaster and colliery owner, has accepted the invitation of the City of London Liberal Association to become a candidate for the representation of the City at the election. Mr. Balfour's majority when he was opposed by Mr. T. Gibson Bowles at the bye-election in February 1906 was 11,340. At the General Election in the previous month, when there were two Liberal candidates Sir Felix Schuster and Sir West Ridgeway as well as two Unionists the net Unionist majority was 10,306.

Sir Hugh Bell is Lord-Lieutenant of the North Riding, Deputy Lieutenant of Durham, a member of the North Riding County Council, and a Justice of the Peace for the North Riding, Durham, and Middlesbrough. He is managing director of Bell Brothers (Lim.) and a director of Brunner, Mond, and Co., Dorman, Long, and Co., Horden Collieries (Lim.), and the North-Eastern Railway Company. Until the fiscal question was brought into prominence, Sir Hugh Bell was identified with the Liberal-Unionist Party, and in 1892 he was the Unionist candidate in a three-cornered contest for the representation of Middlesbrough, when he was at the bottom of the poll, Mr. Havelock Wilson's majority being 629 over the Liberal and 1,358 over the Unionist. Sir Hugh took a very prominent and active part in opposition to the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill, and foretold the troubles which have arisen from its passing into law. Since then, however, he has again appeared upon the Liberal platform.

Sir H. Bell in his address says:—"There are, as it appears to me, two great issues before the country, and I esteem it a distinguished honour to be permitted to afford to the City of London the opportunity of recording a vote upon them. The action of the House of Lords in withholding their sanction to the provision for the financial requirements of the State has raised a constitutional question of the higest importance. . . . Without being prepared to accept all the provisions of the Budget, I regard it as, on the whole, a satisfactory measure for raising the funds required for the service of the State, and I resent the interference of a non-elective body. The second issue also deals with finance. It is proposed to abandon the policy of Free Trade adopted by this country two generation ago, and to embark on Protection in its stead. . . . I am bitterly opposed to any method of taxation which aims at anything but raising the funds needed to carry on the Government of the country." On other matters, Sir Hugh declares himself opposed to Home Rule for Ireland; regards the maintenance of the empire as essential; is in favour of an adequate Navy, and "would regret the exclusion of the Bible from the schools." He is in favour of reform of the licensing laws, and opposed to granting the franchise to women.

Sir Hugh Bell, on Jan. 12, addressed a meeting at the Cannon Street Hotel. He said he desired to be returned to the House of Commons to defend the great interests of the City electors. It was the consumer for whom he was concerned, because the manufacturers could look after themselves. Our fiscal system was the greatest safeguard against the tyranny of wealth. What Mr. Balfour had said about the exportation of capital was absolute folly. The best thing we could do with our surplus capital was to send it away. Why should this country object to Germany's prospering? The German nation was bound to get richer, and richer, and that would mean nothing but advantage to us. A vote of confidence in the candidate was carried with four dissentients.

At the eleventh hour a fourth candidate has presented himself for the City seats. Mr. F. Hugh O'Donnell, who has sat in Parliament for Galway and Dungarvan and describes himself as a Federal and National Imperialist, has entered the lists against Mr. Balfour, Sir Frederick Banbury, and Sir Hugh Bell, but his appearance as a candidate is regarded rather as a piece of Hibernian humour.

THE PEERS AND THE ISSUE.

The campaign of the Peers for and against the Budget ended on Jan. 8, as they are precluded from taking part in electoral contests after the issue of the writs. The reports from the constituencies received by the Speaker's department in St. Stephen's Chambers show clearly how acceptable have been the services of peers at election meetings, and how frequently they have been requisitioned by local Unionist associations. At the conclusion of this stage of the contest the principal agent of the party desires to record his gratitude for the very valuable assistance which has been rendered on the platform by members of the House of Lords.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been informed that at an election meeting at St. Mary Church Town Hall, Torquay, on Jan. 6, in support of Sir F. Layland Barratt's candidature, Mr. W. Spurgeon, in the course of an address, "alluding to the letters published with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's name attached to them, said that Mr. Chamberlain was incapable of writing a single word. He was practically in imbecile, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain or somebody else wrote these letters in Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's name. If the Lord had taken Mr. Chamberlain home the Tariff Reformers would not have been able to make capital of his name."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has telegraphed as follows to the editor:—"If Spurgeon used the language quoted by you he said that which is untrue I make no comment on the cruel and indecent character of the lie, but you have my authority to contradict it publicly. Such inventions can only disgrace their authors. They cannot injure those against whom the slanders are aimed.

"AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN."

At a meeting in South Birmingham on Jan. 7 the following question was asked:—"Can Lord Morpeth tell us who is responsible for the letters and manifestoes that come from Highbury, seeing that Mr. Chamberlain is physically unable to write or dictate them?" Lord Morpeth replied:—"The gentleman who sends up that question is mistaken. They are, as I know, dictated by Mr. Chamberlain, and anyone acquainted with his style can very well recognise it in the very interesting manifestoes that are published."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has also written as follows to Mr. Blainder of Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, in reply to a statement made at a Free Trade meeting by the Rev. Arthur Jones, Congregational minister, of Newport, Isle of Wight, that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was not in a mental state to write the letters appearing over his signature:—"I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. After my telegram to the "Western Morning News" I need scarcely repeat that the statement you report to have been made by the Rev. Arthur Jones is as untrue as it is uncharitable, and singularly unbecoming in the mouth of a minister of religion."

MORE LIBERAL SECESSIONS.

More secessions from the Radical Party are announced:—

Dr. McGregor, a member of the Central Finsbury Liberal Council, has transferred his support to the Unionist Party because of the latter's advocacy of a strong Navy and Tariff Reform.

Mr. A. C. Watson, a Morley woollen manufacturer, has left Liberalism and the Free Traders and joined the ranks of the Unionist Party.

Mr. Thomas Williams, of Llewesog, has resigned the vice presidency of Denbigh Liberal Club and withdrawn from the Liberal Party, in consequence of their determination to disestablish and disendow the Church in Wales.

Mr. Hildreth, a prominent Fabian-Socialist, formerly of Darlington, in a letter to a friend published in the "North Star," says:—"It would be one of the proudest moments of my life up till now if I could come to my native town, where I have addressed so many meetings on matters of local and national interest, to speak on behalf of the Unionist candidate—especially a candidate like Mr. Pease. So far as the interests of the working classes are concerned, I am fully convinced that they could be in the hands of no better man than Mr. Pease."

Sir David Salomons, who at the last General Election supported the Liberal candidate in the Tonbridge Division has been speaking at Southborough for the Unionist candidate, Capt. Spender Clay, and strongly supporting Tariff Reform.

Dr. Verdon, who contested the Norwood Division of Lambeth in the Liberal interest in 1892, has resigned his seat on the general committee of the National Liberal Club as a protest against the inadequacy of the naval policy of the Government.

At a Unionist meeting at Leeds on Jan. 12, Mr. Joseph Watson, head of the firm of Joseph Watson and Sons (Limited), soap makers, appeared for the first time on a political platform and warmly supported Mr. Gordon, the Unionist candidate. Mr. Watson said the present system was prejudicial to employment. He had up to a few months ago been a Free Trader, but he was now a Tariff Reformer.

Sir Robert Giffen, the eminent economist and Unionist Free Trader, has intimated his intention of voting for Mr. H. S. Cautley, the Unionist candidate for the East Grinstead Division of Sussex. Sir Robert Giffen, however, desires it to be known that although he intends to vote for the Unionist candidate, it is not because he approves of Tariff Reform in any way. He objects to the Budget for its Socialism and is of opinion that the Liberal Government have sacrified the cause of Free Trade. He is further opposed to the Government on account of the neglect of national defences.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Saturday, Jan. 8.

SIR EDWARD GREY AND THE LORDS.

Sir Edward Grey, M.P., in his address to the electors of the Berwick-upon-Tweed Division of Northumberland, says:—

"The House of Lords, by its refusal to pass the Budget, has in effect claimed for itself the right to dissolve the House of Commons. If this right be conceded every House of Commons must in future depend for its existence upon the pleasure of the House of Lords, and the House of Lords, being itself permanent and subject to no dissolution, must become the predominant power in the State. It would be an outrage on democratic institutions that such power should be granted to a Chamber based mainly upon hereditary right and privilege descending from individual to individual without any test of personal qualification. I ask your support to re-establish the right of the House of Commons to control finance. Without that right no Liberal House of Commons can live in face of the overwhelming and permanent Conservative majority in the House of Lords, a Conservative Party majority placed beyond popular control by its constitution and beyond the reach of argument by its composition"

Sir Edward adds that he should oppose anything which could fairly be discribed as a single Chamber system. A second chamber which would be responsive not only in its action, but in its feeling to the public opinion of the country, and which by any form of election was made to feel responsible to the people he should regard as safeguard and source of strength to the State, but those who were now defending to the absolute veto of the House of Lords upon finance and upon all legislation were wrecking the case for a Second Chamber and should be opposed to the utmost. It was the House of Lords as at present constituted that stood in the way of a proper Second Chamber system. The present House was never a true Second Chamber, because it was never impartial.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES ADDRESS.

Mr. S. H. Butcher, M.P., and Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P., issued a joint address to the members of the Senate of Cambridge University.

They state that in the Budget Socialistic and penal taxation is embodied as the policy of the Liberal Party, and that the party's proposals with regard to the House of Lords mean that its very existence as an effective revising Chamber is at stake; and the real issue before the electors is between the sovereignty of the people and the despotism of a single Chamber. They add:—'Home Rule again becomes a definite part of the Liberal programme, and the Liberal Party is made subservient to the Irish vote. In our view the severance of the legislative Union with Ireland means, not only the disruption of the United Kingdom and the betrayal of the minority in Ireland; it is also a blow struck at the heart of the Empire. . . . We shall do what in us lies to defeat the attempt to divorce the State from all connection with the religious life of the nation. We shall strenuously oppose the confiscation by he State of buildings and funds given for religious ndowment, and their diversion to secular purposes. n education also secularism has found favour with large section of the Liberal Party. We are teadily opposed to any policy which tends to ecularise the public elementary education of he country. We hold to the principles hat religious education shall be given school hours n every elementary school; and that the parents hall have the right to decide the form of religious nstruction to be imparted to their children." The andidates emphasise the importance of adequate aval defence, declare themselves warm supporters f Tariff Reform and add:—"In the University self reform is in the air. Various committees have t and schemes are being matured. The vigorous fe exhibited by the older studies and the remarkble expansion of the newer departments of learning nd science testify to a reforming energy within the cademic body which seems to need no pressure rom without. Financial aid is, however, still eeded, and will, we hope, be forthcoming to trengthen and develop the national work of the niversity."

MR. CHURCHILL AND LORD LANSDOWNE.

The President of the Board of Trade addressed on behalf of the Prime Minister, a meeting of East Fifeshire electors held in the Town Hall, Leven. Mr. Churchill said that the Conservative Party were trying to make political capital out of a navy scare. This was the party whose one defence of the House of Lords was that they wished the people to be consulted, and now that the people were being consulted they were bringing outside issues to raise a new scare day after day. They turned at one moment to an Anglicised German to help them to get up a scare about Socialism, and at another moment they turned to a decayed Socialist to help them to get up a scare about Germany; but it was upon the Navy they based their highest hopes as a red herring to draw the people off the real issues—the land, the Budget, and the Lords. (Cheers.) So far, therefore, from being able to impeach the Government for the heavy burdens they were asking the electors to bear for the proper maintenance of British sea power, the Conservative Party would be bound to ask for an amount far in excess of what was needed for national security, but as a foundation for the braggart and sensational display of armaments. (Cheers.) The rejection of the Budget was an insolent thing; indeed, the whole attitude of Lord Lansdowne was one of aristocratic insolence. The other night he had said, "Twenty years ago who would ever have thought a Lloyd George likely?" He (Mr. Churchill) replied: "Twenty years hence who would ever think a Lansdowne possible?" (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Lloyd George was a representative of the democratic freedom of the British Constitution which enabled a man of merit and parts to rise from a village school to a position of the highest consequence under the Crown. (Cheers.) What did Lord Lansdowne's career represent? It represented pri- ilege and favour from b-ginning to end; it repre- nted consistent and unbroken spoon-feeding from rt to finish—(laughter)—it represented the royal d to favour and employment. And what did rd Lansdowne's political action represent? It esented, not the authority of the people, t the partisanship of a faction and of class; it represented a small group of hereditary legislators who were in close alliance with the caucus of the Tory Party. Lord Lansdowne took his instructions from the managers of the Conservative Party, and on their instructions he did not hesitate to throw out legislation which came to him from great majorities in the People's Chamber. Sometimes he went through the form of holding a meeting in his back parlour—(laughter)—to which he invited some select hundreds of his coroneted friends, and he went through the form of a p[illegible]ic or semi-public discussion. At another time "a nod was as good as a wink." (Laughter.) A letter was written to the Licensed Victuallers, Association, who were assured their cause would not be lost sight of. The party agents were asked what was the gossip in the public-houses, and on this decisions were taken which would make a memorable mark on British history. (Cheers.) The Government asked the electors to support them in abolishing for ever and absolutely the power of the Lords to interfere with finances and to effectually restrain their power over other legislation so that the will of the House of Commons should prevail in the lifetime of a Parliament. (Cheers.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT PLYMOUTH.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed a great meeting at Plymouth. He said that in rejecting the Budget an irresponsible Assembly had scuttled a ship full of the most valuable cargo for the people. Let the country clear these scuttlers out of the way. He was asked, "Why not tax the foreigner?" He was quite ready to do so if possible but it could not be done except by Free Trade. The German revenue was £25,000,000, short. Why did their Chancellor not tax the foreigner? There was only one way of doing that, and it was the way our Government were adopting. We sold to the foreigner last year 425 millions worth of British produce, and we did not sell without making a profit. Our shipping brought us over 100 millions a year, mostly paid by that wretched foreigner. Then we got the foreigner again by our investments of capital abroad; in that way we had laid the world under tribute. There was no way of taxing the foreigner like Free Trade. Mr. Lloyd George afterwards spoke at Stonehouse, and predicted that the Liberals were going to win the election.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, addressing a meeting at Birmingham, said that, although his father could not be with them in person, he was with them in spirit. The reforms he pleaded for were the defence of our trade, the uplifting of our people, the strengthening of our country, and the consolidation of our empire. Every one of our markets was enjoying Colonial Preference to-day. On our side the first step was still to be taken. Meantime other countries were making advances to our great overseas dominions. If we remained blind to the opportunity which was ours, and refused to take the offer which was open, material interests would force our kinsmen to make commercial treaties with foreign countries, which one by one would limit the scope of any possible preference in the future. Dealing with the question of unemployment, Mr. Chamberlain again challenged Mr. Asquith's assertion that unemployment was a more serious evil in Germany and the United States than in this country, and, in regard to the cost of living, cited the evidence of workmen who had made investigations in both countries to show that food was, on the whole, no dearer in either Germany or the States than in England.

Monday, January 10.

MR. ASQUITH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Asquith's election address is as follows:—

"To the Electors of East Fife: Gentleman,—I ask you for a renewal of the confidence with which on six previous occasions you have honoured me. Never during the long connection between us, as constituency and member, have issues so grave been submitted to you for your decision.

"Four years ago the country gave an emphatic verdict in favour of the maintenance of Free Trade. Since then we have passed through times both of enlarging and of slackening industry, and our fiscal system has stood the test of both. During the last twelve months a further strain has been cast upon it. A large addition had to be found to the provision for National Defence—an addition due to the paramount necessity of keeping our Navy equal to all the demands that may be made upon it, and superior to all the dangers to which, from any quarter, or empire may be exposed. At the same time the grant of old-age pensions and the prospect of further and fuller developments of a policy of social reform involved the State in liabilities actual and contingent, which could only be satisfied by a substantial increase of taxation. The Budget of 1909 sought to meet both these classes of requirement, within the limits of Free Trade finance, by an equitable distribution of the burdens among the different classes and interests in the community. It apportioned the new taxes between luxuries, superfluities, and monopolies, leaving the necessaries of life untouched. The Budget was freely and exhaustively discussed in the House of Commons, and in the end it received the approval of an overwhelming majority of the representatives of the people.

"The supporters of what is called Tariff Reform saw in the passing of such a Budget into law the 'death warrent' of their schemes. They accordingly mustered and set in motion the formidable interests and influences which they can command, either as followers or as allies; with the result that the House of Lords, in defiance of the counsels of the wisest and coolest heads in the Tory Party, rejected the whole provision which the Commons had made for the finance of the year.

"This is a proceeding without precedent in our history, a wanton breach of the settled practice of the Constitution, and an assumption on the part of the non-representative House of a power to control taxation, which has been repudiated in the past by Tory as emphatically as by Liberal statesmen.

"In a sentence the House of Lords have violated the Constitution in order to save from a mortal blow the cause of Tariff Reform.

"If you care either for Free Trade, which has made our country prosperous, or for Popular Government, which has made it free, now is the time to assert your devotion; for in this contest the fortunes of both are at stake.

"There is before you a larger issue still. The claim of the House of Lords to control finance is novel, and a mere usurpation. But the experience of the Parliament which has to-day been dissolved shows that the possession of an unlimited veto by a partisan Second Chamber is an insuperable obstacle to democratic legislation. The will of the people however clearly and emphatically expressed, is always liable to be rendered inoperative. Given a Tory majority in the House of Commons, the House of Lords interposes no check upon legislative innovations of the most violent and unexpected kind, as we saw in the case of the Education Act of 1902 and the Licensing Act of 1904. On the other hand, a Liberal majority in the House of Commons, as has been demonstrated during the last four years, is, under existing conditions, impotent to place on the Statute-book the very measures which it was sent to Westminster to carry into law.

"It is absurd to speak of this system as though it secured to us any of the advantages of a Second Chamber, in the sense in which that term is understood and practically interpreted in every other democratic country.

"The limitation of the veto is the first and most urgent step to be taken; for it is the condition precedent to the attainment of the great legislative reforms which our party has at heart, and which I laid before my fellow Liberals in a recent speech at the Albert Hall.

"I appeal to you, in this momentous crisis, with confidence, for the support which during twenty-four years you have never withdrawn from me.—Your faithful servant.

"H. H. ASQUITH."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OPPONENT.

Mr. Hugh Vincent, who is Mr. Lloyd George's Unionist opponent in the Carnarvon Boroughs, has issued his address, which is printed in Welsh and English.

In it he says that he comes forward at the unanimous invitation of the representatives of the Conservative working men's clubs in the six constituent boroughs. The burning question of the day he goes on, is that of unemployment and low and irregular wages, which have assumed appalling proportions in this country and are unexampled in any first-class Protected country in the world. He invites the working men of the boroughs to peruse the Budget from its first to its last line, and when they have done so to ask themselves whether, notwithstanding its unfair and unequal taxation, there is a single line or clause in it which can be fairly said to give them one moment's relief from their apprehensive fear of unemployment, or at best of low and irregular wages

The other alternative, he says, is that of Tariff Reform, by which alone we can defend our own workmen in our home markets and our very existence as an industrial nation against a system of State aided competition which is fast reducing us to the position of a second-class nation, by which alone we can compete, by means of commercial treaties, with our foreign rivals in the neutral markets of the world; by which alone we can, by preferential treatment to our own kith and kin, bind together in bonds of mutual interest the scattered portions of our empire; and, finally, by which alone as we believe, the burning question of unemployment in this country can be solved, regular wages earned, and the many so much needed social reforms effectually brought about. Mr. Vincent advocates the two-power standard, and is prepared to support a wider scheme of old-age pensions, which would include, on a contributory basis, those who are incapacitated from work before the age of 70. He opposes Welsh Disestablishment, and advocates absolute equality of treatment to all elementary schools.

MR. BALFOUR AT ABERDEEN.

Mr. Balfour addressed a great Unionist meeting at Aberdeen. Within the next few days, he said, issues were to be decided which were of more importance than any within the memory of his oldest hearer. Discussing the land question he urged that the number of landowners ought to be greatly increased. No student of land tenure doubted the advantage to the country of such an increase. The stimulation of ownership, the joy of possession, ensured success because the land on which the owner worked was his own. Dealing with the question of Home Rule, Mr. Balfour pointed to the cases of the United States and Germany to shew that integration, not disintegration, was the secret of national greatness and progress. The advocates of Home Rule were running counter to the political thought not only of this country, but of the world. The Irish did not belong, as Mr. Redmond affirmed, to a separate race. If they did, the argument pointed not to Home Rule, but to independence. It was he contended, quite impossible to grant Home Rule, self-government on the Colonial system, or separation to an island so close to us as Ireland. With regard to Tariff Reform he held that the producer, more than the consumer, had to be considered. What we wanted was British production by invested British capital and British labour. Those who held a different view went in the face, not only of scientific political economy, but of bread commonsense, We were a manufacturing community among other manufacturing nations not less well equipped to meet us in the markets of the world. He would ask if the old machinery was sufficient for this battle for the markets. To keep our machinery and methods equal to the competition was how empires were to be made and the greatness of nation preserved.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

THE LORD ADVOCATE'S ADDRESS.

The Lord Advocate, in his address to the electors of Linlithgowshire, says that the restoration to the Commons of their mastery in the region of finance is the vital issue before the people at this election. On this their rights as a free self-governing people depend. It is for the electors to say which Chamber should prevail in the domain of finance—the Lords or the Commons. This vital question once raised must now go forward to its final issue, referring to the Budget Mr. Ure says:—No other or better way of finding the money has been, will be, or can be pointed out. The hopeless failure of assailants of the Budget to show how otherwise the necessary supplies can be raised revealed their impotency at this crisis. Without imposing substantial taxes on the necessaries of life the revenue required cannot be secured, and no responsible man among the critics of the Budget dares to propose an alternative so disastrous. Mr. Ure adds that the Budget is the remedy for unemployment, and he will offer unflinching opposition to any attempt to ripple the nations oversea trade in a vain effort thereby to create additional employment. It is he declares, worse than mockery to try to lead men to believe that they can be taxed into prosperity.

LORD ROSEBERY AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

Lord Rosebery has written as follows to Mr. Harold Cox:—"I do not think I can be violating any constitutional rule in writing that as a voteless biped there is no one except of course my own son, for whose return to Parliament I am so anxious as yourself. You were the most independent member in the House of Commons that is about to die, and there is no place where independence is more needed and more rare. Your speeches therefore, so remarkable for their ability as well as their spirit, were priceless contributions to debate and there are many who like myself would deeply regret were Parliament deprived of them. I hope there is no chance of this, for both parties must recognise the value of a voice so dauntless and so brilliant as yours. Independence seems to me the most crying political need of the hour, and you can stand for that."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON FOREIGNERS AND BRITISH TRADE.

Mr. Arnold Ward, the Unionist candidate for West Herts, has received the following letter from Mr. Chamberlain:—

"I hear that you are standing for West Herts, and I sincerely hope you will succeed as Unionist and Tariff Reform candidate. I have always thought that the Colonies will not wait for ever, and that if our present opportunity is lost we may lose the preference which I believe will remedy the present want of employment from which we suffer. As far as I can see the policy of Tariff Reform is making great way, both in the country districts and in the towns. In fact I am convinced that it is equally required in both, as we have too long allowed our opponents to do what they please with our trade, until at last the foreigners have made greater progress than we have. We are waking up to this mistake, and I look to the present election to repair it. That you will do your utmost I am confident, and I wish that you may find the reward of your consistent support of what to you is not a new policy.

MR. BALFOUR IN GLASGOW.

Mr. Balfour addressed a great Unionist meeting in Glasgow. He described Mr. Asquith's election address as an interesting document which, according to the critics, contained very little, but contained enough for his purpose. They all remembered the professions of economy with which the present Government came into power. But, with a happy knack of forgetting previous professions and premises, the Prime Minister began his address by dilating upon the excellent management of the finances which had landed us in a deficit of 16,000,000 and had given us a Budget that did not even fill up the deficit. There was no argued reference to the merits of the Budget; instead, the Prime Minister chiefly occupied himself with the demerits of the Second Chamber.

Mr. Asquith did not say words that he meant to have no Second Chamber, but it was what he meant in fact. Most of them desired to see the House of Lords rendered more effective in its work as a Second Chamber, but no one desired to see the Constitution without a Second Chamber. To say the Second Chamber was not to have a veto was in effect to say that there was to be no Second Chamber at all. No House of Lords could have a veto against the will of the people. A veto against the House of Commons was their whole purpose. He did not mean by veto the power to stop the settled movement of public opinion. The only sort of veto the Prime Minister wanted was an appeal from the House of Commons to itself—from a tyrant to the same tyrant to review the output of his tyranny. The Monarchy was based on the hereditary principle, and the Monarchy was absolutely essential to the existence of the British Empire. The only bond that united it was Sovereign lifted above party. Let nobody, therefore, deride the hereditary principle so long as it could be turned to national account. If we chose to abandon the hereditary principle in our Second Chamber, we must have two elective Assemblies; and the Second Chamber would then claim equal authority with the First.

Mr. Balfour proceeded to comment on the action of the Government in introducing a Budget involving the most novel principles, which Mr. Asquith thought ought to pass without the people having the smallest chance of pronouncing upon it, and maintained that the Lords would have been guilty of a gross dereliction of public duty if they had failed to give the electorate such an opportunity. Tariff Reform, he said, touched nearly the commercial fortunes of this country and the imperial fortunes of the empire. We ought to see to it that those who desired to employ capital at home, to the great and indisputable advantage of the working classes should not be submitted to unfair competition. Unless we had some power of putting pressure upon our rivals, it was folly to expect that we should receive justice at the hands of the Chancelleries of Europe, and the chief sufferers would be the workers. After referring to Colonial perference as a means both of increasing our trade and of drawing the empire closer together, Mr. Balfour closed with an appeal to the electors of Glasgow to give no uncertain answer on this question.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

MR. HALDANE'S ADDRESS.

In his address to the electors of East Lothian Mr. Haldane says:—

"The House of Lords has violated constitutional usages, the observance of which could alone have rendered its existence tolerable in a democratic system. Its action in so doing forces us to undertake a process of constitutional reconstruction which will require time and also the closest and most careful consideration. But reconstruct we must, for we need a Second Chamber, and before we can obtain one which will be responsible, as the present House of Lords is not, to public opinion, we must take the preliminary step of making the unwritten usages on which Liberals have relied hitherto binding by legislation. At the same time, it will be desirable to ensure that the House of Commons shall respond more completely to the changes in public opinion by a reduction of the term of Parliament.

"The principle of the Budget was twofold. Starting from the necessity, admitted by all, of raising a large additional revenue for national defence and for the relief of the aged poor, the Government endeavoured to utilise certain sources of revenue not hitherto drawn upon, and to distribute the burden of the new taxes in some proportion to the ability to bear them. There was nothing new in the principles of the proposed land taxes. They were such as I have advocated before you for twenty years past; they have been for long in successful application in other countries, and they have been advocated by prominent Conservatives in this country. The other taxes were laid, some of them, on monopolies and others in the shape of moderate duties on large fortunes.

"All taxation is disagreeable, but the careful investigation of the subject, in which, as a member of the Cabinet, I myself took an active and sustained part, left no doubt in my mind that we had devised a system both practicable and just.

"The alternative involves what seems to me to be not only an objectionable principle, but a return to an antiquated and ill-considered system of protective duties. The principle is objectionable, because under it the new burden must fall far more heavily on the poor than on the rich; it is a return to protection, because there is nothing new in Tariff Reform but the name. It is claimed for this policy that it is based on modern commercial requirements. But we have the vaguest idea of what the proposal is. You have recently had the advantage of listening, at Haddington, to the Leader of the Opposition. He spoke of a great change,' but did not enlighten you as to the nature of this change. In 1903 Mr. Chamberlain prosed a scheme, in which it was assumed that certain new protective taxes upon food could be neutralised by the remission of existing revenue taxes on other articles of food. That supposition was duly proved to be erroneous, and even if it were correct, it would manifestly be impossible to raise the requisite revenue by a plan which would involve a large sacrifice of existing taxes.

"We are now told that a new plan is to take the place of the original proposal, but of this new plan we know nothing definite except that it embraces proposals for placing many millions of fresh taxes upon food without any corresponding remissions. I submit to you that it is unheard of for a great political party to ask the public to endorse a proposal vitally affecting its life and industry without any authoritative explanation of what it contains. I would also remind those who dread the advance of Socialism that the experience of other nations has shown that nothing so encourages that advance as the imposition of heavy taxes on the food of the people."

Before concluding Mr. Haldane refers to Army reorganisation, claiming that his own scheme is working well. As to the Navy, he says that this also "has been organised in such fashion that it was never as powerful as it is to-day, and it will presently be more powerful still."

MR. BALFOUR AT YORK.

Mr. Balfour addressed a great Unionist meeting at York. Referring in the first place to the question of Home Rule, he complained that, while it was one of the greatest problems ever put before the country, it was now put forward as an unconsidered scheme of legislation. The Prime Minister had said just enough about it to make the Irish Nationalists struggle for the return of the Radicals to power, but he had not devoted to it either the time or the attention which the subject demanded. In reference to the education question his ideal was one of equality—that every parent should be able to obtain for his child the religious training which he desired. He defended the veto power of the House of Lords. If that power was taken from them the people would lose the value of their votes. If to-day the Peers had not possessed that power, the people would not have had an opportunity of having the merits of either the Budget or Tariff Reform put before them. Dealing with the Budget, Mr. Balfour maintained that direct taxation would not meet the expenditure of this country. He would prefer that the taxation of the rich should be in the form of duties upon their luxuries, because it was only when it was taken in that form that they could be sure that, in taxing the rich, they were not diminishing the employment of the poor. He was in favour of broadening the basis of taxation which meant increasing the number of import duties. By this means they would get the necessary money for the State with far less friction and more advantage. He did not agree that the poor would have to pay more for their food; the Unionist Party were pledged not to increase the price of food. He believed that a small duty on corn, with a preference to the Colonies, would diminish rather than increase the cost of bread. We had to see that our markets were not unduly pressed upon by foreign producers. In regard to the question of national defence, he asked what it would avail if every young man in the country was trained in the use of arms, if we were unable to keep the command of the sea.

MR. ASQUITH AT SALISBURY.

Addressing a large meeting at Salisbury Mr. Asquith said Mr. Balfour complained that he (Mr. Asquith) had omitted to deal in his election address with the provisions of the Budget. That Mr. Balfour should accuse him of calculated reticence in regard to our fiscal policy gave him a mild and not unpleasant shock. What of the rival scheme which was to provide in a different and more excellent way for the admitted necessities of the State? In Mr. Balfour's election address a single paragraph was devoted to Tariff Reform, and that paragraph described exclusively not what it was, but what its results might be expected to be. Although we were within two days of the polls, the country was still left in darkness as to Mr. Balfour's views on Tariff Reform. After explaining the nature of the Budget proposals, Mr. Asquith said in reply to Mr. Balfour's point that the British Monarchy was based on the hereditary principle, that the veto of the Crown was literally as obsolete as the veto of the House of Lords was a sharp polished weapon always ready to be used with murderous effect whenever the Liberal Party was responsible for the Government. At all other times it was allowed to repose in its scabbard. The danger to which all our legislation had been exposed during the last four years was that of being obstructed, mutilated or altogether killed by the action of an irresponsible Chamber, which practically installed the leader of the Opposition—repudiated at the polls—as the practical dictator of the legislative of the country. All the causes on which their hopes as a Liberal Party were set were involved in this great and simple issue, which the electors had now to decide, and he earnestly begged them to remember the grave and solemn responsibility which was now cast upon them.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

Addressing a meeting at Wolverhampton Mr. Lloyd George said their opponents were trying to reduce us to the position of Prussia, which was dominated by a landed aristocracy, and where democracy had no chance. After claiming that the past four years' record of the Government justified them in asking for a renewal of the national confidence, he urged that the great question before the electorate was the right of the House of Commons to control the finances, and also to declare the will of the people and make that will prevail in administration. The truth was that more qualifications were required to be an old-age pensioner than to be an hereditary peer. In regard to Tariff Reform, the Tory candidates were now trying to make out that black bread and horseflesh were very wholesome. Personally he was not afraid of the German Navy, nor of German trade competition. What he was afraid of was German sausages.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN AT WALSALL.

Speaking at Walsall, Mr. Austen Chamberlain asked whether, if the Budget were so popular as their opponents would have them believe it would be necessary to bolster it up with the old-age pension lie. If Tariff Reform were so unpopular as the alleged would it be necessary to try and frighten people by the black bread and horseflesh bogey? If they were winning why would they misrepresent facts misstate their opponents methods and resort to personal calumny to support their cause? To bear defeat was a lesson the other side had not yet learned.

APPEAL BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain issued on January 13, an appeal to the electorate of the country, which mainly consists of extracts, selected by himself, from speeches made by him at various times. He says that on the eve of this general election, the most important of modern times, he desires to emphasise once more the gravity of the issues at stake. Addressing the electors as Britons and patriots, he declares that it is not well to-day with British industry. Other nations are proceeding more rapidly in their progress and prosperity than we are. We are losing our comparative position in the world. What is now called Free Trade is not fair competition. He wants to arrange taxation so that it may stimulate trade instead of hindering it. He believes that the same policy which will unite the empire is the one most likely to conduce to our internal prosperity. There is even now time to hold for ourselves and for our people our own trade, and we can hold it against all fair competition. We can extend our trade in our best markets with our best friends, we can benefit them in trading with them, while they give us reciprocal advantage in the preference they give for our manufactures. We can do this; we can strengthen the union; we can draw closer the growing nations, the sister states; and by a commercial union we can pave the way for that federation which Mr. Chamberlain constantly sees before him as a practical object of aspiration. Mr. Chamberlain closes with a declaration of his faith in the people, and in the good sense, intelligence, and patriotism of the vast majority of his fellow-countrymen.

The greatest gratification is felt in Birmingham and throughout the Midlands that Mr. Chamberlain has been able to show so much practical interest in the election campaign. From all parts of the country, it is stated, appeals have reached him for letters, and he has been most anxious to comply with the wishes of his friends, and has devoted a large part of each day during the part fortnight to dictating letters to his private secretary. He is as keenly interested in the struggle as ever, and is eagerly awaiting the pronouncement of Birmingham, believing that "where Birmingham leads, all England will follow." These words, together with the other part of the message. England expects Birmingham to be true to its past and will not be disappointed," which was addressed by the member for West Birmingham to the meeting in the East Division. on Jan. 8, have been printed and sent out as "Mr. Chamberlain's message to the electors of the seven divisions of Birmingham."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

HIS POLITICAL HISTORY.—PRO-BOER SOCIALIST.

The following scathing communication is sent to the "Standard" by a correspondent:—

The real dictator of the Government policy, and the real leader of the Liberal Party, is now Mr. Lloyd-George. If the Radical-Socialist-Nationalist coalition is successful at the coming elections, it is Mr. Lloyd-George who will control the destinies of the British race and the British Empire during the next five or six years.

How is he likely to rule us? Let us look at his political record, and, more particularly, at that part of the record which covers a period of stress and storm in the affairs of the nation—the period of the Boer War.

We fought that war under enormous disadvantages, in a country 6,000 miles away, against a particularly able foe, and in the face of a hostile world. Our military system broke down under strain, our arms were for a long time unsuccessful, we stood for many months under the menace of armed foreign intervention. To meet that crisis the whole British race the world over rallied to the flag—all but a small section, a section, composed of men who put politics and party before patriotism. Mr. Lloyd-George was the leader of the Engliah wing of that section.

While Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irishmen and Welshmen were giving their lives for the national cause in South Africa, Mr. Lloyd-George was preaching discontent and sedition at home, was calumniating our fighting men, was giving help and encouragement to our enemies, and helping to prolong, almost by years, a disastrous and costly war.

Have the people forgotten that the miserable, frightened man who escaped from the Birmingham Town Hall, disguised in a policeman's uniform, is the Minister who is to-day asking them to give him supreme power in the Empire? Have the people forgotten that it was this man who sat, unprotesting and sympathetic, amongst his friends, the Irish Nationalists, in the House of Commons when they cheered the news of disasters to the British arms?

CALUMNIES ON BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Lest the people forget, here are some of the things Mr. Lloyd-George said:—

"All I cay say is that this man (General Hamilton) is a brute and a disgrace to the uniform he wears." Speech in Parliament on the address, Feb. 18, 1901.

In the same speech Mr Lloyd-George accused the military authorities of torturing women and children in order to induce their fathers to surrender. On another occasion he said: "The war is brutalising our people. Those who are carrying it on are exasperated by suffering and ignominy and repeated discomfiture and they are playing their game without witnesses or critics." (The insinuations is obvious.)

Speaking in Parliament, on June 17, 1901, he brought abominable and wholly unfounded charges against the authorities of brutality to women and children in the concentration camps—conduct which drew a severe rebuke from Mr. Haldane.

On June 19, 1901, a pro-Boer meeting was held at Queen's Hall, at which a resolution was moved protesting against the continuance of "an unjust and desolating war," and demanding "an immediate offer of terms of peace to the brave burghers." At this meeting Mr. Lloyd-George said:—"The Empire has been run for two years by the Stock Exchange, and a pretty mess they have made of it. It is time that honest, single-minded, and sane patriots should have a turn." (It will be observed that there never was any false modesty about Mr. Lloyd-George.)

He went on to say that children had died in South Africa to establish the prestige of Great Britain. Like Herod of old, we had sought to crush a little race by killing all the young children. "Where were the ministers of religion," he asked "whose voices ought to be raised against this murdering of women and children? The times had come when they would have to rise up and say they would tolerate this state of things no longer, this preaching with Judas and plundering with Barabbas.' Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Dillon were the fitting companions of Mr. Lloyd-George on this occasion' The abominable charges made by Mr. Lloyd-George against British statesmen and soldiers at this meeting and elsewhere were the subject of a leaflet issued by the National Liberal Federation through a department over which Mr. Birrell presided. "A smoking hecatomb of slaughtered babes" was one of the phrases used in this precious publication.

PARLIAMENTARY ANTI-PATRIOTS.

At that time the efforts of Mr. Lloyd-George, whose mischievous influence was greater perhaps, even than that of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, had been successful in creating a numerous Parliamentary group of anti-patriots. Included in the group were the following gentlemen who are before the electors at the present moment:—Messrs. Bryan Roberts, H. J. Wilson, J. Wilson, Thomas Burt Atherley Jones, John Burns, R.C. Lehmann, Lough, Maddison, Pickersgill, Souttar, Steadman, J. M. Robertson, Silas Hocking, Keir Hardie-Rowntree, W. P. Byles, Mackarness, and W. Thorne.

How successful were the efforts of Mr. Lloyd-George and his kind in prolonging the war is well known to every one who fought in South Africa. Marked copies of English Radical newspapers containing the speeches of Mr. Lloyd-George and other pro-Boers were found in the farmhouses and whenever a Boer command was disturbed in its camping ground. It is simple truth to say that Mr. Lloyd-George was one of those mainly responsible for all the suffering and loss of the last eighteen months of the war.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing from Cape Town, January 19, 1901, said:—"It is a notable fact that an English pro-Boer monthly review and other publications inimical to British interets are found in every farm-house and it is believed that they do more to foment disloyalty than the local pro-Boer prints."

UNDER THE LLOYD-GEORGE YOKE.

The Liberal leaders to-day, without exception, have put their necks under Mr. Lloyd-George's yoke, but it remains to their credit that, nine years ago, they refused to follow his anti-patriotic lead. For that reason many of them felt the lash of his tongue. Sir Henry Fowler, in particular, came in for the same sort of vulgar abuse that Mr. Lloyd George now reserves for Lord Wolverhampton's fellow members of the House of Peers. Mr. Haldane more than once ventured on a rebuke. Mr. Lloyd George was ferocious in his attacks on Lord Milner; Mr. Haldane defended him. Speaking on Jan. 11, 1902, Mr. Haldane said: "I feel that Lord Milner has taken a very large view of the situation—a larger view than that of Mr. Bryce or Sir Robert Reid (the present Lord Chancellor)." And Mr. Haldane went on: "If I am asked whether I consider my country to be in the right or the wrong in this war I answer unhesitatingly that in my opinion the country is in the right." Thus was Mr. Lloyd George condemned out of the mouth of one of his present colleagues.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech, made the other day, had the courage to pretend that public opinion in the Oversea States is on his side in the present controversy. Does he imagine that the residents in those States forget his references to them at the time they were sending their sons to help us fight the battle of the Empire in South Africa?

The following is an extract from Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the New Reform Club, Jan. 17, 1901:—

"The Prime Minister of Canada (Sir W. Lourier) delivered a speech the other day in which he said that Canada was an independent nation. Yet these Colonies which claimed independence were sending troops to South Africa to crush the independence of men who had as good a right to independence as they had. This action of the Colonies would have been regarded as revolt if it had taken place 15 or 20 years ago; he was not sure that it would not have been so regarded if it had taken place when a Liberal Government was in power."

This is the minister who claims the sympathy of our fellow subjects abroad for his policy, and seeks a mandate from the people to govern the British Empire.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

◆

INDIA OFFICE.—Jan. 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON, FROM LONDON.

Mr L C Adani, B Cov
Sir A Blennerhassett, Bt, B Cov
Mr H C Liddell, B Cov
Mr A E Joyce, B
Mr C K Christmas, B
Mr T D D Berrington, B
Mr G A Hopkins, B
Mr T B Tate, B

Mr N P Morrison B
Mr A Matheson, B
Lieut-Col Sir F E Younghusband, K C I E, I A
Major W T Buck, Durham L Inf, D A A G,
Major H A Fraser, R E
Capt A S Kirkwood, S T C
Capt J Lawrenson, S T C

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col G H D Gimlette I M S, B, 1 mo
Mr D Fitz Gerald, B, 21 days on M C
Mr W Campagnac, B, 6 mo, M C
Mr F R Hemingway, M Cov, 3 days
Mr E Thurston C I E, M 5 mo 12 days

Miss A H Brooke, Bo 3 mo M C
Major W M R Brown, 2-3 G R, 4 mo
Capt E H Waring, 79 C I, 3 mo M C
Lieut G G C Maclean, 104 Wellesley's R, 3 mo, M C
Engineer T G J Harvey, R I M, 1 day

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C C Garbett, B Cov
Mr D FitzGerald, B
Mr T M Bostock, B
Mr V H Forbes, B
Mr F C T Halliday, B
Mr C M Hodgson, M

Mr G Wittet, Bo
Major F V Smith, 4th Cav
Major A G B Turner, 12th D C O Lrs
Lieut J M H Mackenzie, 57 Rifles.

"THE Asquith Parliament, 1906-1909," a book by Charles T. King, just issued, contains a number of good stories, one or two of which we may be pardoned for reproducing:—"One day Mr. Speaker Lowther was away from his great chair with a cold. A prominent member of the Liberal Government going into Brooks's Club, caught sight of Mr. Gully, son of the late Speaker, who was such a distinguished successor to Speaker Peel and Speaker Brand. Mr. Gully, in addition to being son of Mr. Speaker Gully, occupies with great tact the high position of secretary to the present Speaker. The member of the Government—I do not think it would be fair to give his name—asked Mr. Gully how the speaker was Mr. Gully replied that he was very much better and would be back in the House in about a day. 'I am glad to hear that,' said the Minister. 'I don't know what we should do without him. He's the best Speaker we ever had.' The next moment, of course, as he was walking away, the Minister realised that he had said rather an awkward thing to the son of Mr. Speaker Gully. He went into the next room. He saw a friend sitting there, and remarked to him 'Oh, I have said such a stupid thing. I just met young Gully, and I said Lowther was the best Speaker we ever had.' But the gentleman to whom he addressed this last remark was Mr. Peel, son of Lord Peel, who was Speaker of the House of Commons before Mr. Gully! 'I daresay,' answered Mr. Peel drily, 'If you went outside and walked down St. James's Street you might meet one of the Brands.'"

26 YEARS' GOUT CURED.

Certified By COLONEL F. C. BURTON, (Late) Indian Army.

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29th January, 1908.

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You can make any use you like of this letter.

F. C. BURTON, Colonel (late) Indian Army.

ERNEST J. PARRY,
B. SC., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CACHOUS, LONDON,"
TELEPHONE 3912 CENTRAL;

THANET HOUSE,
56A, GREAT DOVER ST.,
LONDON, S. E.
January 16th, 1908.

161208-1.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

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I find that these tablets have been prepared from pure drugs of the best possible quality, and contain nothing of an injurious nature whatsoever. The formula from which they are made has been submitted to me, and I am of opinion that it is an excellent one in every way and one which is not capable of improvement.

Ernest J. Parry.

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A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY
ECZEMA'
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,

BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KIN[illegible]

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. B. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture. —June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition.' This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

[illegible] MARTIN, [illegible] SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
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LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.
J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 27.

The Bombay Mails of 15th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 82 5/16—3/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...	25/20 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 98 3/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London.	... 20-45 1/2—1/2
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	... 24 1/8 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence. ...	... 24 1-2—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Firm.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	...62 15/16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	...1-3-14 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent. since 20th January.	
Council Bills—Extra allotments, Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at 1-4-1 1-2	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 96 5/8 + 1/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ..	2 13/16 +1/16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 3/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 5/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 2 5-8+3-8
Do. of day market loans ...	2 5-8+3/8

MANCHESTER, January 27.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	12,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	2,000
Do. do. called	2,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	200
Do. Day's Imports...	4,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.	Good demand, firm.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian ..	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Steady.
Mid-Americans	7-76+7
Egyptian F. G. F.	...13,5/8unchgd

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	7·57 +13	7·59 +13	7·59 +12	7·51 +13	7·52 +12

	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
Liverpool arrivals.	7·62 +12	7·60 +11	7·29 +7	6·86 +8

LONDON, January 27.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal	... 5 12-32
F. G. Bengal	... 5 16-32
Fine Bengal	... 5 20-32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, January 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	14,000
Do Last year ...	39,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	23,000
Do. Exports to Continent	......
Futures at New York .... Mar. 14·47+9	Advanced on limited offerings and on bull support and short covering.
Do. at New York .... May 14·57+17	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	14·95+20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 5/8 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·86 1/2unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars ...	52 1/4 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Mar. 14·65+12
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 14·81+12

WHEAT.

LONDON, January 27.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs 39 3-4
Months—Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 40 1-2
Months—Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship... 53
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs, C. I. F.... ... ... 42 1-1
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 41 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7·10 Sellers.

SUGAR.

Sugar—16·3 May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ...£ 71 1-2
Yellow Metal 6 3-13

Bureau report has been confirmed to be correct. It includes the old stock, not included the ginners' report of 24th January.

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 3¼	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt
(„ 4)		3½ at 3⅞		£
(„ 5)		3⅞ at 3⅞		65/10
(„ 6)		3⅞ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 3½	4 at 4⅛	up to 2½	£
(„ 8)		4 at 4½		67/10
(„ 9)		4½ at 4½		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3½ at 4½	up to 2½	64
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3⅞	3⅞ at 4½	„	73
Soft X Centres ...				72
Soft Flat X Centres				70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 3⅞	3⅞ at 3⅝	up to 2½	
(„ 4)		3½ at 3⅞		62
(„ 5)		3⅞ at 3⅞		
(„ 6)		3⅞ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 3⅞	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	
(„ 8)		4 at 4½		65
(„ 9)		4½ at 4½		
Flat X ...				63
	Cut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard ... ... B	2⅞ at 3	3½ at 3½		63/10
C	2½ at 2⅞	3 at 3½		
D	2½ at 2½	2⅞ at 3½		60
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ... ... B	2⅞ at 3	3½ at 3½		49/10
C	2½ at 2⅞	3 at 3½		
D	2½ at 2½	2⅞ at 3½		47/10
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ... ... A	3 at 3⅞	3 at 3½	soft A	£70
B	2⅞ at 3	2⅞ at 3	„ B	£68
			Hard A	68
			„ B	66
C	2½ at 2⅞	2½ at 2⅞		60
D	2½ at 2½	2½ at 2½		40 15
E	2 at 2½	2 at 2½		38
Ball points				£ 43

Points usual assortment. 43 Nominal.

YARN.

The fall in cotton prices had a bad and depressing effect in the local market and prices since last week have declined by a further quarter anna. There is practically no demand and goods which arrived are being stored up. 40s Western are totally neglected. Home prices have only declined all round by 1-8d. and the difference between the selling price and the buying rate is fully a penny to a penny and half, and for a long time there is no likelihood of new business being done if demand here continues as at present.

In mercerised yarn local prices have dropped by a quarter anna per pound and demand is very poor. 2-84 and 2·8 are taken by up-country buyers, but prices offered are not in sympathy with prices quoted from Manchester. 2-60 is totally neglected.

We quote :—

30 Water annas 10-1 to 0-10-9 per lb				
40 „ „ 11-5 per lb				
40 „ Glasgow goods 0-11-9 per lb				
	per lb.			
40 Mule ...	Rs. 0	11	8	
60 Grey ...	„ 1	0	6	
60 Bleached ...	„ 1	0	6	
40 Grey ...	„ 0	12	9	
40 Bleached ...	„ 0	11	3	
	Rs.	a.	p.	
2-80 Grey Mercerised	1	9	6	
„ Bleached Mercerised... ...	1	10	9	
2·81 Grey „	1	10	6	
„ Bleached „	1	11	6	
2-60 Grey „	1	5	0	
2-60 Bleached „	1	5	6	

GREY-GOODS.

Although this week demand is poor, dealers have not reduced the prices as they know perfectly well that there will be no heavy arrivals and stock on this side is decreasing. For 39 shirtings there is good enquiry from dealers, but in known qualities there is still a difference of 6 to 9d. in prices but other markets this week have booked a good business from 6·4 to 6 5. In 34 lower counts goods prices are maintained, but fresh business is impossible as the difference is 3 to 4 between the Manchester prices and prices offered. In G. P. Drills for a long time past no business is done on account of the high price demanded from New York. Goods bought at 12·6 is still arriving and demand being not brisk there is no likelihood of prices advancing.

In Dhooties there is very little doing and some firms who have their known qualities in stock are unable to realise the cost value as the difference in price is 2 to 1-2 anna. Dealers are sending offers in big quantities for 46" and 41" but no business can result. In spite of the fall in cotton prices manufacturers cannot afford to book fresh business at prices quoted from this side. Demand is very poor and there is no chance of material rise in prices. In mercerized imitation silk bordered dhooties a fair business may be done till April, but prices which had gone up locally have now declined, because dealers who had gone in for it on mere speculation are now in the market to sell and we fear when goods begin to arrive there will be a further fall.

Rallis (Original Fari)		Rs. 5 5 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)		No goods.
Do. G Shirtings (Sindurio)		„ 5 10 0
Do. 100,000		„ 6 3 0
Do. 4025		„ 4 13 0
Do. 7900		„ 5 10 0
Do. Drills Mosque		„ 7 9 0
Do. Jacconets No. 13		„ 3 6 6
Do. do. No. 636		„ 3 0 0
Do. do. No. 133		„ 2 12 0
Do. Mulls No. 525		No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads		„ 5 0 0
Do. No. 1566		„ 3 5 0
Forbes No. 651		„ 5 0 0
Lyon, Shanker		„ 5 0 0
Do. No. 1575		„ 7 0 0
Do. Bhut Chap		„ 6 8 0
Dewhursts	B B	No goods.
Do.	B B	„ 7 4 0
Do.	B B B	„ 8 10 0
Do.	B B B B	„ 8 11 0
Do.	B B B B B	„ 8 9 0
Do.	P S	„ 8 0 0
Bombay C No. 1500		„ 5 5 0
Grahams No. 2730		„ 5 5 6
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.		„ 5 4 0
Flemings No. 463		„ 4 14 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.
G. P. Drills, American		„ 10 6 0

WHITE GOODS.

For fortnight demand has been very slack, but dealers are holding on the goods as they know that they cannot replace the same at last prices paid. For 16 by 14 counts Nainsooks lot of offers had been submitted from 2/3 to 2/3½ but nothing resulted as makers on the other side quote nothing under 2/4½ to 2/5. 33 are sought after by dealers as the stock is not much but the idea of price is too low to admit of business. When the real season for whites begins, we think, prices locally will advance, as stock is not much and fresh arrivals will be few. Lower qualities are still inquired after but the price is a hinderance. Prices in Liepmanns 1,500 which had advanced locally have again dropped by 4 annas, but very soon they will be again put up. Home price is 12·4 and there is not much to arrive.

In white dhooties no business has been doing for a long time past and later on there will be a want of goods, but dealers are not inclined to buy at higher prices them quoted from Manchester.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 1 0
Do. do. ...	A I	„ 2 5 6
Do. do. ...	199/399	„ 2 11 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/9.9	„ 3 8 0
Do. do. ...	9960	„ 4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	1900	„ 1 12 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	„ 1 11 6
Do. do. ...	7070/9090	„ 2 0 0
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 2 2 6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	„ 2 3 6
Do. do. ...	7/27	„ 2 4 6
Do. do. ...	88/98	„ 2 8 0
Do. do. ...	39620	„ 2 15 6
Do. Mulls ...	55	„ 1 2 6
Do. do. ...	Sun	„ 1 6 0
Do. do. ...	1170	„ 1 7 6
Do. do. ...	1270	„ 1 8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	„ 2 12 0
Do. do. ...	6/600	„ 3 10 0
Do. do. ...	6000	„ 4 5 6
Do. do. ...	88	„ 3 7 6
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„ 1 11 0
Do. do. ...	3500/5500	„ 1 15 0
Do. Mulls	1260	„ 1 9 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	„ 2 7 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„ 1 15 6
Greaves do ...	8000	„ 3 0 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„ 1 9 0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50000	„ 3 0 0
Shaw Wallace's	...Motor Car.	„ 1 15 6
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„ 3 7 6
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	„ 9 8 0
Holland ...	40000	„ 10 14 0
London ...	04000	„ 13 8 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„ 12 0 0
Do. do. ...	M H	„ 12 14 0
Do. do. ...	E F	„ 15 4 0
Do. do. ...	S O	„ 19 0 0
Do. do. ...	A O	„ 21 0 0
Do. do. ...	H M	„ 13 8 0
Do. do. ...	G G X	„ 9 4 0
Do. do. ...	O	„ 10 4 0
Do. do. ...	A I	„ 11 4 0

BOMBAY, JANUARY 28.

EXCHANGE.

Market is weak. T. T. is quoted at 1s. 4 1-32d., Demand 1s. 4 1-16d. and 3 months' Credits 1s. 4 1-4d. Some Banks sold demand at 1s 4 1-16d. but there being very little enquiry the rate was again reduced.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	... 1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand do. ...	1s. 4 1/32d. to 1s. 4 1/16d
3 m/s credits on London.	1s. 4 7/32d. to 1s. 4 1/4d.
„ Francs ...	... 170 3/4
„ Marks ...	... 138 1/2
30 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 132
„ Shanghai ...	... 178 1/4
„ Japan ...	... 149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94 and the whole day it fluctuated by 1-2 to 1 anna. At the close the price for the first settlement was 94·1 and second settlement 94-2.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London remained unchanged at 24 1-8 in New York at 52 1-4. The local market in gold in absence of demand was very flat and prices are declining. In silver in spite of private advices from London that market is firm, prices locally not rising as a bank had come out to sell which had a depressing tendency on the market.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	9	6
97 touch	23	4	0
National Bank	23	15	9
Chartered Bank	23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	6
Do . Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	21	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	63	11	0
17 Penny ready	63	10	0
First Settlement	63	11	0
Second	64	0	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Home prices were up by 6d. A fair business has been done and market remained unchanged. Tone steady.

Rapeseed :—Prices at home remained unchanged. There being a good demand both for ready and forward prices were put up by one anna. Tone strong but steady.

Wheat :—Home prices were up by 3d. Very little has been done during the day. Tone quiet but steady.

Poppyseed } Local market declined by one anna.
Mowraseed } Tone quiet.

Castorseed } Good business is passing. Tone
Gingellyseed } steady.

Cottonseed ;—Prices declined by 2 annas. Tone quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 2
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 9 14
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 8
Yellow do. ...	... „ 7 5
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7 8
Poppyseed ...	... „ 9 12
Castorseed ...	... „ 33 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	... „ 6 4
Maize	... „ 21 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... „ 35 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... „ 80 to 84
Gingellyseed ...	... „ 35 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	„ 43 to 44 1/1
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/15	„ 41 to 44
Do. do do 85,15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50,50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	„ 39 to 41
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	„ 31 to 39
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	„ 42 to 42
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	„ 47 to 51
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	... „ 36 to 37
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	„ 37 to 43
Club No. 1 ...	
Delhi	
Hard Red... ...	... „ 33 to 35

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 27th January :—

Wheat	3,278 cwts
Linseed	638 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	3,132 „
Gingellyseed	9,211 „
Poppyseed...	610 „
Groundnuts	12,073 „
Castorseed...	4,052 „
Rice	1,915 „
Myrabollams	7,514 „
Cottonseed...	26,237 „
Mowraseed...	481 „
Gram	1,613 „
Joowar	2,957 „
Maize	788 „

LOCAL YARN.

On account of the various bullish reports of Cotton there was some good enquiry in the yarn market, but on account of the firm attitude of the Mill Agents very little business had been done. The enquiry was chiefly from the Hongkong market.

200 David	10 at 6 9	Re-sale.
200 Assur	10 at 6·9	do.
100 Currimbhoy	10 at 6·8	do.

SHARES.

The market is little active, and prices of mill shares have little improved during the week, and also a fair amount of business has been done. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,455 X.D.; Bank of India's are unchanged at Rs. 68 C.D, Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 55 C.D. and Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 10 to Rs. 10 1-4, while Bank of Burma shares have improved to Rs. 114 X D. In Railway Companies, Tapty-Valley Railway shares are at and about Rs. 450; Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway old shares are steady at Rs. 602 1-2, new shares are steady at Rs. 35 premium per share; Ahmedabad-Dholka's are steady at Rs. 117; Amritsar-Patty old shares have advanced to Rs. 126 and new shares to Rs. 95. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown's are steady at Rs. 300; Bamankua's are unchanged at Rs. 9 1-2, Badham Piles' at Rs. 132; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation new shares have gradually improved to Rs. 437 1-2 and old shares to Rs. 445; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 94 and preference shares at Rs. 153; Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 310 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 275; Central India Mining Company shares are weak at Rs. 325; Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 130; Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 205; Phillip's are unchanged at Rs. 50; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have declined to Rs. 730; Shivrajpur's are steady at Rs. 21; Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, ordinary shares have been placed at and about Rs.11; Treacher's are unchanged at Rs. 540. In Mill Companies, Central India Spinning and Weaving Company shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,590; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have improved to Rs. 1,100; Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 87 1-2; David's, after touching Rs. 377 1-2, have closed at Rs. 375; Emperor Edward's are quiet at Rs. 770; Fazulbhoy Mill shares are steady at Rs. 235; Finlay Mill shares have improved to Rs. 245; Jamshed's have changed hands at Rs. 165; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 680; Laxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,570; Maneckji Petit's have closed steady at Rs. 3,410; Morarjee Gokuldas Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 3,100; New Great Eastern are in demand at Rs. 182 1-2; Standard's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,110; Swadeshi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,170; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 430 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 465. Press shares are steady: Mofussils at Rs. 765, New Berar at Rs. 525, Indian Cotton at Rs. 132 1 2, Volkart's at Rs. 610. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was up by 7 points and New York up by 20.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 306 and some business was done at this rate and prices were put up to Rs. 307 1-2 and as Liverpool opened in the evening received 5 points up and there being more enquiries in the bazar prices gone up to Rs. 308 at the close.

Fine Broach opened at Rs. 328 and some business was done at that rate and closed at Rs. 330. Market firm.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
500	Jalna	...Balli Bros ...	275
100	Khandeish	...Textile Mills ...	255
400	do	...R D Master. ...	260-260½
100	Akola	... do ...	280
100	Methia	...Haridass Gooeldas ...	257
100	Bhusaval	...Japan Cotton Trading Co ...	269
800	Bengal	...Volkart Bros ...	255
200	Amraoti	...Colaba Land Mills ...	248-250
150	Barsi ...	...Coorla Mills ...	311 1-2
100	Bengal ...	...C H Forbes & Co ...	266
100	Poolgaon	...M Bussan Kaisha ...	284
100	Nandura	... Do ...	290
100	Bengal ...	...Tata Sons & Co ...	254
100	Bengal ...	...W Wolff & Sons ...	208
100	Bengal	...Phoenix Mill ...	243

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 255	Juttha Delivery.
„ F. Good...	245	„ „
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine...	267	„ „
„ F. Good ...	254	„ „
Sind Punjab M G Fine ...	265	„ „
„ F. Good...	252	„ „
Amraoti Fine ...	... 284	Ready.
„ „ F. Good ...	276	„
Khandesh Fine ...	310	„
„ F. Good ...	265	„
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	285	„
„ F. Good ...	277	„
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	293	„
„ F. Good ...	285	„
Yeotmal Fine ...	299	„
„ F. Good ...	291	„
Nagpore Fine ...	304	„
„ F. Good ...	296	„
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	305	„
„ F. Good ...	297	„
Methia Fine ...	270	„
„ F. Good ...	265	„
Broach Gin Fine ...	330	Mar.
„ Good ...	308	„
Jalna F. Good (stapled) ...	280	Ready
Barsee F. Good „ ...	316	„
Parbani F. Good „ ...	313	„
Sawginned Dharwar Good ...	310	May
Coompta Ginned Good ...	320	„
Westerns „ ...	300	„

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 27th Jan :—

Khandesh	2,759 Bales.
Central India	1,778 „
Barsi and Nagur	1,987 „
Berar	2,701 „
Central Provinces	989 „
Oomras...	10,344 „
Dholera	401 „
Bengals (N. W. P.)	1,178 „
Bengals (Rajputana)	......
Sind	251 „
Westerns	27 „
Persian	11 „
Total ...	17,172 Bales.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 28th January:—

	1909-10	1908 09	Difference
Receipts for the week............	95,018	99,219	— 4,181
	1909-10	1908 09	
Repts from 1st Oct. to 27th Jan.	1,405,7:2	792,799	+6,12,973
	1909-10	1908-09	
Shipts for the week, Europe...	66,278	6,992	+ 59,286
China, Japan and Coast Ports.........	46,468	7,351	+ 39,117
Total	112,746	14,343	+ 98,403
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 27th Jan.,.	1909 10	1908-09	
Europe............	346,112	203,976	+142,136
China............	32,503	6,427	+ 26,076
Japan............	331,179	166,606	+164,573
Coast Ports	18,143	7,590	+ 10,553
Total	727,937	384,599	+343,338
Afloat in harbour, Europe............	30,913	11,424	+ 19,489
China, Japan and Coast Ports	19,093	34,872	— 15,779

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 8th Jan. 1910—3,366 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 31st October 1909—1,873 bales.

FREIGHT.

Ports.		
Antwerp	... 16 6	... 16 6
Dunkirk	... 16 6	... 16 6
Havre	... 17 6	... 17 6
Hull	... .	... 16 6
Liverpool	... 17 0	... 16 6
Marseilles	... 17 0	... 16 6
Genoa	... 17 0	... 16 6
London... ...	... .	... 16 0
Hamburg	... 17 0	... 16 6
Trieste	... 18 0	... 17 6
Venice	... .	...
Open Ports	... Feb.	... 17 0
Do.	... Mar.	... 16 6
Do.	Apl.-May	... 15 0

Rates are unchanged. Market is steady as usual No. news.

SUGAR.

We have no change to report in our market which remains steady with absolutely nothing doing for forward.

Home market is quiet and prices are easier.

The following are the Home rates :—

		s. d.	
B R B	Feb./April	... 15 9	F B Harbour.
T M O	Aug/Oct	... 13 8	„
16/18	„	... 11 9	„

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks :—

	Rs. a.	s d.		
Z K Z	... 13 4—	16 4	F B H Stocks	1000 bags.
B R B	... 12 3—	14 9	„ „	8000 „
T M O	... 11 15—	14 7	„ „	9000 „
16-18	... 10 12—	13 0	„ „	20000 „
Mauritius..	11 10		„	200000 „

IVORY.

There is no business doing as demand is very slack. The continental auction is being held now and next week goods suitable for the local market will be offered.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 25th inst.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
17	14	0	5	East Indian.
19	1	1	19	Egyptian.
5	0	0	0	West Coast African.
1	10	0	3	Sea Horse Teeth
	19	3	13	Walrus Teeth.
	3	0	21	Rhinoceros Horns
	5	1	26	Waste.
44	14	0	5	

Deliveries since October auctions, 73 1-2 tons.

METALS.

Market.—Throughout the week there was no change in the London prices but no fresh business was done and for a fortnight more there is no likelihood of any fresh orders to be had as the ring has decided not to make any more purchases. London quotations are copper £72, yellow metal £59-2-6. Tendency firm.

We quote :—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.56 12
Yellow Metal Sheets		21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs.46 12
Tin Ingots.		...	„ 39 12
Spelter	S M M M J G	...	„ 19 8
Georgehutte		...	„ 22 12
Copper Ingots	K S	...	„ 50 4
Copper Sheathings		...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	„ 62
Yellow Metal Sheathings		lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	„ 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE,

Thursday, January 27.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.		Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21 Boxes	...	14,66,880	...	...
3 do	...	1,15,200	30,000	...
2 do	...	1,54,600	...	...
1 Case	...	...	30,000	...
2 Boxes	...	1,15,200	...	...
4 do	...	1,92,000	37,500	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages		Bullion.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Bundle	...	...	2,000	...
2 Bundles	...	...	4,300	...
3 do	...	...	8,000	...
1 Parcel	...	9	...	...

Importers.		Vessels.	From.
National Bank of India Ltd		Macedonia	London
Mercantile Bank of India.		do	do
Chartered Bank of India A. and China...	...	do	do
Cox. & Co ...	...	do	do
H. E. H. Allana...	...	C. Croft	Abass
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...		Macedonia	London
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp...	...	do	do
Sundry Importers ...		Warcooga	Linga
Do ...	...	do	Bahrein
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris...	...	Salsette	London

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 26th Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	67	80,352
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	62	71,496

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1455
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 „	1470
Bank of Madras........	500	500	10 „	1200
Bank of Burmah	100	100		117
The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld........	100	10		10½
Specie Bank	100	50		55
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100		250
Punjab National Bank...	100	100		120
People's Bank of India...	50	30		32
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank........	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£58
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 „	£17
Do.	25	12	6 „	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$ 125 £25	$ 125 £25	£2 12 p.c.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	602½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	5 „	125
Sindh Light Railway Ld	100	100		...
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 „	450
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 „	117

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown & Co......	100	100	6 p.c.	300
All India Ut. Co. Ld......	100	20	...	12
Pamankua	10	10	...	9½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	36
Badham Pile	100	100	...	132
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	Par
Bombay Burmah T. Cor, n	125	125	15 p.c.	437½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	94
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	153
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	...	...
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	995
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ......O	250	250	10	310
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co, Ld. ...	100	100	35	325
Delhi Flour........	200	200	10	130
Empire of I. L. A........	500	50	18 p.c.	120
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	10	200
Josts Fans Supply C. ...	100	50	6	60
Kemp and Co........	200	175	10½	175
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	...
Marcks and Co	100	100	10	119
Marsland Pric and Co O.	100	100	...	Par
Do. do. P.	100	100	...	Par
Napier Hotel Co	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	...	205
Phillips and Co........	40	40	...	50
Port Canning Co	1000	1000	...	727½
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ..	10	10	...	20
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	...	115
Soundy and Co........	100	100	...	N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. C.	75	35	...	11
D.	30	30	...	60½
P.	150	70	...	60
Thacker and Co.	100	100	25 p.c.	300
Telephone Co........	25	25	...	32½
Treacher and Co.	500	500	...	540

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	800	500	yr. 20	405
Alliance	1000	1000	...	105
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	160
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	200 N
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co........	250	250	15½	560
Bombay United	250	250	20	870
Century	100	100	5	280
Central India........	500	500	55	1590
China	1000	1000	...	600 N
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	600
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	50	1100
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	150
Coorla	1000	1000	...	560
Crescent	100	100	...	87½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	990
Crown	1000	1000	...	1000
David	250	250	...	373
Emperor Edward	500	500	...	770
Empress	500	500	...	200
Fazalbhoy	250	250	10 p.c.	235
Framji Petit	1000	1000	60	1730
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	245
Geld Mohur	500	500	...	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	450
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	410
Hyderabad........	1000	1000	60	1350
Imperial Cotton........	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg........	1000	1000	...	425
Indo-China Mfg........	1000	1000	75	950
James Greaves	500	500	...	250
Jamshed Mfg........	250	250	...	165
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	215
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	240
Khandesh	1000	610	25	975
Khatow Makonjee........	1000	1000	25	725
Kohinoor	500	500	15	682½
Leopold	100	100	...	20
Lakshmi Cotton........	1000	1000	yr. 100	1570
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2900
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	75	3410
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	150	3100
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	N
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	182½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	30	735
Phoenix	100	100	...	86½
Presidency	1000	1000	yr 40	450
Queen	1000	1000	nil	575
Ripon	1000	1000	50 div.	650
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	60	850
Sassoon Silk........	500	500	yr 35	615
Sholapur	1000	1000	150	4100
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	195
Standard Mills	500	500	60	1110
Sun	250	250	nil	135
Swam	250	250	nil	250
Swadeshi	500	500	30	1170
Textile........	500	500	25	1050
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	430
Do. ...P.	400	400	nil	460
Western India	1000	1000	25	380

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	300	...
Albert (Karachi)........	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	101½
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	nil	170
Broach City........	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	325
Godavery Valley........	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ..	250	250	40	550
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingoles........	100	100	6	105
Indian Cotton	125	125	7½	132xd
Khangaum	400	400	nil	300
Mahomedpura Cotton......	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	277½
New East India........	1000	1000	75	1000
New Mofussil Co.	400	425	50	765
New Berar........	500	525	30	525
New Prince of Wales	500	510	80	600
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	725
Surat City	200	200	20	225
Volkart C. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	45	610
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	N

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 22nd Jan.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approx earnings for week ending 22nd Jan. 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·54	1327297	3269086	4596383
I.M. Ry. System	1178·06	285023	63 033	917056
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	27488	64377	91865
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1154	2750	3904
Total...	2950·55	1640962	3968246	5609208
Earnings for corpg. week ending 23rd Jan. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1328148	2921685	4249833
I.M.By System	1177·95	226747	496181	722928
A. D. C. Ry...	125·66	23489	52594	76083
B. K. Railway	13·58	157	258	415
Total	2923·72	1578541	3470718	5049259
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	+ 0·01	— 851	+347401	+346550
I. M. Ry.	+ 0·11	+ 58276	+135852	+194128
A.D.C.R.	......	+ 3999	+ 11783	+ 15782
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 26·71	+ 997	+ 2492	+ 3489

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th Jan. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	1,48,000	3,50,000	4 000	5,02,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	293	694	8	995
For previous 1 weeks of half year	1,88,000	3,45,000	4,450	5,37,450
Totalfor 2 weeks	3,36,000	6,95,000	8,450	10,39,450
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,35,804	2,58,676	1,633	3,96,113
Per mile of Ry...	269	513	3	785
Total to corresponding date...	3,10,410	5,91,259	3,733	9,05,402

Increase for the week ....Rs. 1,05,887
Do. to date ....Rs. 1,34,048

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th Jan. on 1,774 01 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week.........	1,45,000	3,40,000	7,000	4,92,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	82	191	4	277
For previous 1 weeks of half year	1,74,000	3,55,000	7,880	5,36,880
Total for 2 week	3,19,000	6,95,000	14,880	1,028,880
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,49,265	3,35,664	6,910	4,91,839
Per mile of Ry..	84	189	4	277
Total to corresponding date...	3,41,178	7,67,232	15,794	11,24,204

Increase for the week..........Rs. 161
Decrease to date ....Rs. 95,324

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th Jan. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	5,000	35,000	......	40,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	35	248	......	283
For previous 1 weeks of half year	6,000	29,000	......	35,000
Totalfor 2 weeks	11,000	64,000	......	75,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,608	38,405	52	44,065
Per mile of Ry..	40	272	......	312
Total to corresponding date...	12,818	87,783	118	1,00,719

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 4,065
Do. to date ....Rs. 25,719

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th Jan. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	7,000	10,000	......	17,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	21	29	......	50
For previous 1 weeks of half year	8,000	10,000	......	18,000
Totalfor 2 weeks	15,000	20,000	......	35,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,330	6,832	55	9,217
Per mile of Ry..	17	50	......	67
Total to corresponding date...	5,325	15,616	126	21,067

Increase for the week ....Rs. 7,783
Do. to date ....Rs. 13,933

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th Jan. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	400	1,000	10	1,410
Or per mile of Railway.........	23	58	1	82
For previous 1 weeks of half year	400	1,030	10	1,440
Totalfor 2weeks	800	2,030	20	2,850
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	435	434	2	871
Per mile of Ry..	25	25	......	50
Total to corresponding date..	996	991	4	1,991

Increase for the week ....Rs. 539
Do. to date ....Rs. 859

ITCHING PIMPLES FOR 11 MONTHS

On Girl's Face and Back—Back was Dreadful to See—Itching and Pain Kept Sufferer from Work for Weeks at a Time—Amazed at Prompt Cure Effected by Just

ONE SET OF CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"Some time ago my back and face came out in a rush of pimples. They were not so conspicuous on my face, but my back was dreadful to see. The itch was very painful to bear. I was away from work for weeks at a time, but I did not consult a physician. I was sick of trying different remedies; in fact, I did not put much faith in them although I did try them. At last, getting a cake of Cuticura Soap, I washed myself with it. I was amazed to see the difference it made, and therefore I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment. That was all I needed; the cure was complete after having been annoyed eleven months. I shall be glad to recommend Cuticura to my friends. Miss Jeanie Riach, Ladysmith, Gray St., Perth, Scotland, June 23, 1908."

SKIN HEALTH

Effected by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in tetter or salt rheum—all demand a remedy of extraordinary virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent (liquid or pills) are such stands proven by unquestioned testimonials.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world, a single set often cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston. Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura, with book on the skin.

Milk Scones

at tea-time are always appreciated and enjoyed and if prepared with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder, less time is taken in making and baking. They may be baked in a quick oven in from three to five minutes, and served to table immediately. 'Paisley Flour' Scones are best when new. Remember

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The SURE Raising Powder
—one part to eight of ordinary flour.
Recipes in every tin.

FOR Kadi.

CAN YOU DOUBT THIS

Dr. Sunderland, M.D., writes from London: "A six months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by 'Kadi' and in three days was as well as usual."

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death.

(Innumerable Original Testimoneals open to inspection.)

"KADI" cures with INSTANT relief worst cases of

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

PRICE Re. 1-8.

DASTOOR SPECIFIC Co.

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and in the Bazar.

TIRED,

WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Satri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8 0. V. P. P. extra.

ADDRESS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 154, Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.
Druggist and Chemists.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

BLIND-ALLEY EMPLOYMENTS.

It is being borne into the minds of legislators of all shades of opinion that the root of at least half our social evils lies in the superfluity of casual and unskilled labourers. It is further realised that we are persistently manufacturing this waste product of casual labour, by turning children out of the schools into fairly well paid but casual jobs, which lead to nothing in particular, and are therefore picturesquely entitled "blind-alley employments." It is difficult to estimate what proportion of our youngsters drift into these occupations, join eventually the unemployed or under-employed, and what proportion learn trades which will provide them with a proper livelihood on reaching man's estate. The Majority Report of the Poor Law Commission estimates that the former class numbers something like 70 per cent. of the total, but we do not know how that proportion was arrived at. Professor Michael Sadler, in a letter to the *Times*, suggests that these important figures can easily be discovered by the census of 1911, if a few alterations are made—namely, if the occupations of young persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty are entered for each year, and not *en masse* as at present. This is a practical and timely piece of advice, and it is to be hoped that the Registrar-General will see his way to make the change. A first step in remedying an evil is to discover its extent.

TAITU AND THE TEUTONS.

Things queer and incomprehensible have been happening in Abyssinia. That redoubtable and forceful lady, the Empress Taitu, had always been understood to be most friendly to Germany. The reason, or one of the reasons, was that she wished to build a monastery in Jerusalem, and the Turks would not allow it, and she hoped to get her way by favour of the Germans, who have just given proof of their ambitions in that quarter by erecting a huge sanatorium, in reality much more like a castle, on the summit of the Mount of Olives. The Empress Taitu had given further proof of her Germanophile sentiments by admitting the wife of a German official to the innermost shrine of her friendship, while in addition to the Consul appointed by Berlin, Dr. Zintgraff, another Berliner, was welcomed to Addis Abeba as Chancellor and Adviser to Menelek. This was only last April. Then "the scene was changed," as Mrs. Hemans used to say. Dr. Zintgraff, after a short two months' occupation of his exalted position, was summarily ejected from the capital, and with him went Menelek's German doctor. In revenge these two assert that the Empress has been trying to poison the Emperor. We are loth to disbelieve the statement of two such eminent officials, and it is true that Menelek was nearly killed last April by being immersed in a highly charged electric bath. But considering that he suffers from arterio-scelerosis, and has had two paralytic strokes, it would seem hardly necessary for Taitu to poison her lord.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAIN.

Radicalism is hardly fortunate in some of its supporters. Dr. Clifford, speaking on behalf of Dr. Macnamara, advised his hearers to act "as their forefathers did in the reign of King Charles" in case the General Election went against them. In other words they were to stop supplies, refuse to pay any taxes and in fact, play the passive resistance game all over again. It is a pity that Dr. Clifford did not think a little before invoking the history of the Civil War. John Hampden, in the days of old, refused to pay taxes that were despotically and illegally levied without consent of Parliament. But if the present Government are turned out to give place to better men it will be by the voice of the people which Radicals like Dr. Clifford have always held sacred.

CHILBLAINS.

The French Academy of science has come to a momentous decision in issuing its official hint for the cure of chilblains. No longer need we dread the hearty greeting or gaze ruefully at the hand, our pride in summer, now an animated bunch of bananas. The "cure" is neither elaborately complicated nor expensive. All we are required to do is to hold our hands in the air for a few minutes and wriggle the fingers. This must be repeated about ten times every day. The method is certainly simple, though we suggest that the movements had better be gone through in the home unless the sufferer wishes to run the risk of engaging every available cab and arresting each passing bus. Should the habit catch the popular fancy, some beautiful effects, reminiscent of Burne-Jones's angels, may be expected, even in the most crowded thoroughfares. And first comers on the Underground will take up the position of strap-hangers rather than seat-holders. We commend the subject to Mr. George Morrow.

A PRODIGIOUS MONSTER.

Mr. Hill has turned from study of the hunter to study of the prey, and after delivering an address on the spider has informed a juvenile audience at the London Institution of the habits of the house-fly. The fly, of course, multiplies most rapidly in a dirty spot. What is less generally known is that it never grows after the chrysalis stage. Small flies are not young flies, but just small flies. Flies are exceedingly strong, and can carry from sixty to seventy times their own weight. But they are not, as most people think, endowed with wonderful gifts of sight. Their alterness is due rather to extreme sensitiveness to air-currents. A wary spider will always catch a fly; a hasty spider, jumping or rushing at it, will always miss it. Again, these wonderful little creatures have some 2400 hairs at the end of each leg, and down these hairs (or rather tubes) they can send small drops of gum, by which they stick to ceilings and other uncomfortable walks in life. Perfectly smooth surfaces prove too much for them, and a clean window is like ice to a non-skater. These are but a few of the curious facts known about the fly—that common, marvellous little creature we kill when we can.

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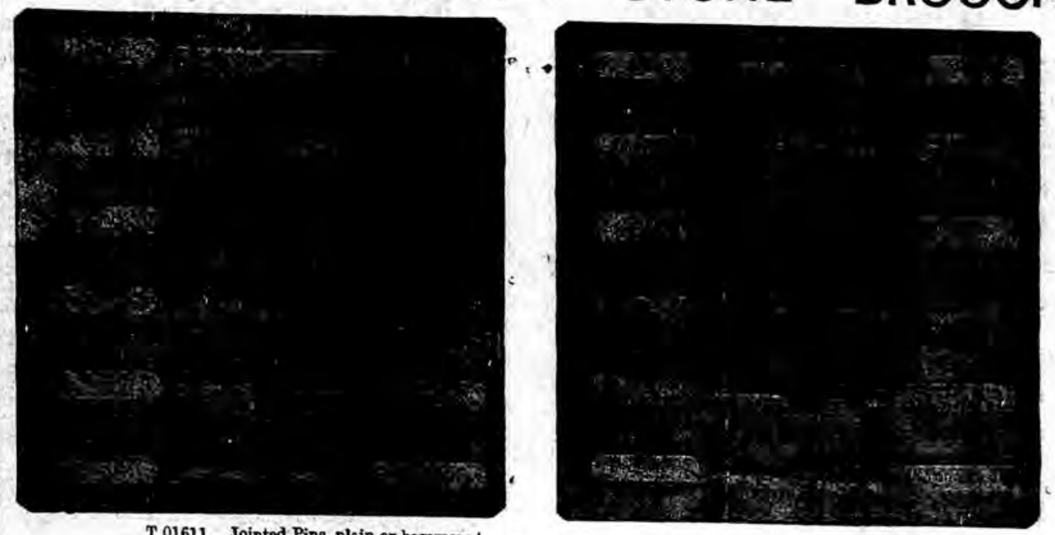

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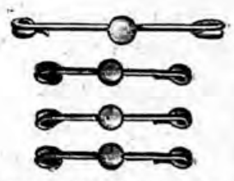

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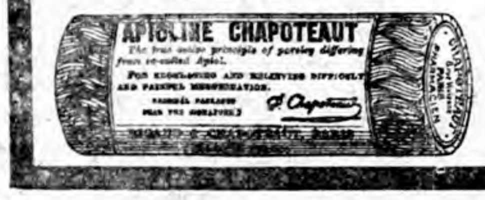

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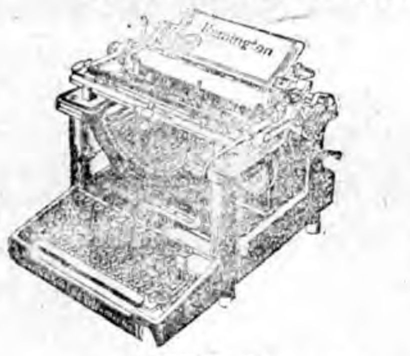

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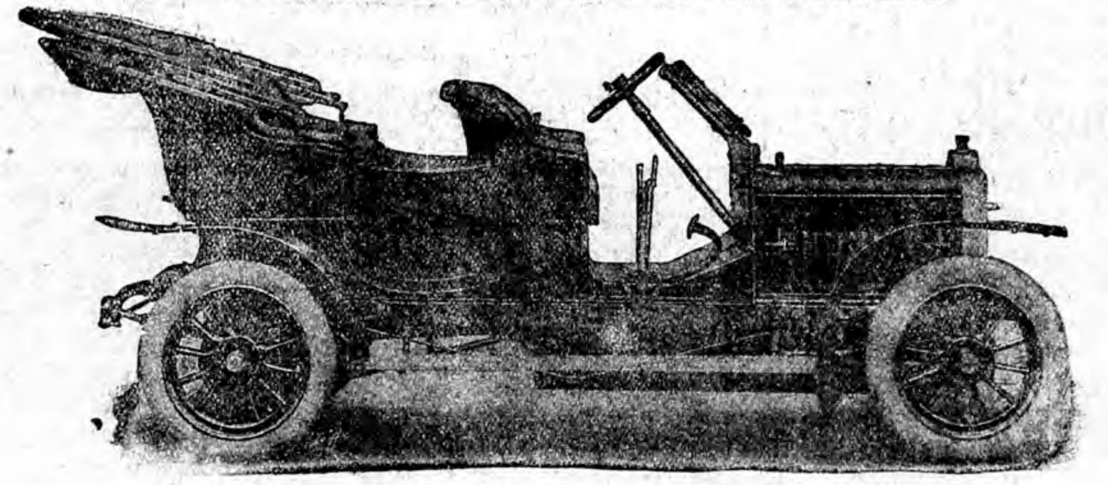

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